

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

NEW JERSEY

1920



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ANNUAL REPORT

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1920



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1920

MAYOR

LEIGHTON CALKINS

MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR 1920

CHARLES C. GRAVES, President

First Ward

EDWARD T. WALSH
!W. W. JAMES

NELSON Y. HULL

Second Ward

MARION S. ACKERMAN

ARTHUR LOVELL

Third Ward

G. HERBERT CONDUCT
!!THOMAS F. HYLAN

WM. J. BOYD

Fourth Ward

ARTHUR E. FORCE

JAMES A. MAYNARD

COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE

PETER J. McDONOUGH

ELMER R. MILLS

CHARLES C. GRAVES

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

MARION S. ACKERMAN	Finance
G. HERBERT CONDUCT	Streets and Sewers
!!THOMAS F. HYLAN	Streets and Sewers
P. J. McDONOUGH	Fire and Buildings
ARTHUR E. FORCE	Public Affairs
NELSON Y. HULL	Police
ELMER R. MILLS	Street Lighting
ARTHUR LOVELL	Alms
EDW. T. WALSH	License
!W. W. JAMES	License
JAMES A. MAYNARD	Laws and Ordinances
WILLIAM J. BOYD	Auditing

OFFICERS

JOHN J. CARROLL	City Clerk
RUSSEL JOHNSTON	Stenographer to Council
ARTHUR E. CRONE	City Treasurer
WM. R. TOWNSEND	Collector
CHARLES A. REED	Corporation Counsel
A. W. VARS	City Engineer
A. J. GAVETT	Ass't City Engineer
J. HENRY CRANE	Judge of the District Court
WM. G. DeMEZA	City Judge
PATRICK S. KIELY	Chief of Police
RAPHAEL YOOD, M. D.	City Physician
A. D. JENNINGS	Chief of Fire Department

!Appointed to succeed Edward T. Walsh, deceased.

!!Appointed to succeed G. Herbert Conduct, resigned.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

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!!!WM. F. TOWNLEY Chief of Fire Department
!!!!GEORGE FEIRING Chief of Fire Department
T. O. DOANE Building Inspector
HORACE G. ADAMS Clerk of District Court
GARRET T. DUNHAM Overseer of Poor
HENRY LIEFKE Clerk to Board of Assessors

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

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HARRY C. RUNYON Second Ward
JOHN G. McLAUGHLIN Third Ward
HENRY LIEFKE Fourth Ward

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MISS H. O. MATTISON Assistant Health Officer
MISS H. O. MATTISON Bacteriologist
ELIZABETH ROSENSON
Stenographer and Deputy Registrar Vital Statistics
MISS H. O. MATTISON Registrar Vital Statistics
JOHN F. CASEY Inspector
C. F. OSTROM Inspector
LOUIS M. WILLIS Inspector
MRS. B. VAIL Public Health Nurse

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!F. W. COOK Clerk

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ARCHIBALD COX
ALBERT A. TILNEY
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FRANK J. HUBBARD

FLOYD T. WOODHULL

HENRY M. MAXSON Superintendent of Schools

!!!Appointed to succeed A. D. Jennings, retired.
!!!!Appointed to succeed Wm. F. Townley, deceased.
!Appointed to succeed Monroe Good, resigned.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

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ANDREW J. GAVETT	Secretary

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SINKING FUND COMMISSION

LEIGHTON CALKINS	Mayor
STUART H. PATTERSON	President
ARTHUR E. CRONE	Secretary-Treasurer
JOSEPH W. SANDFORD	
WILLIAM R. CODINGTON	

RESEARCH AND ADVISORY COMMISSION

GEORGE S. CLAY	President
CHAUNCEY F. STOUT	Secretary-Treasurer
DUNCAN W. TAYLOR	
WILLIAM G. BESLER	
ARTHUR E. SMITH	
!!SEYMOUR PERKINS	

!Entire Board resigned in July 1920.

!!Appointed to take the place of Chauncey F. Stout, resigned.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE

of

HON. CHARLES E. LOIZEAUX

Mayor of Plainfield, New Jersey

January 1, 1921.

To the Honorable Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

In addressing this, my first communication to you, I express the sincere hope that our work together during the next two years will be so enthusiastic and progressive that that which we undertake will be accomplished and the results of our work and co-operation will prove without question to our fellow-citizens that our sole purpose is to administer the affairs of this City, without fear or favor, to the best of our ability in an upright, absolutely open and businesslike way. I am sure that it is your earnest desire, as it is mine, to so direct our actions that the faith and confidence vested in our integrity and ability by the people who elected us to our respective positions will not be misplaced.

Any administration, no matter how small it may be, is a failure unless it has and can maintain the confidence of the people, and thereby merit the approval of a majority of its citizens.

With the exception of Councilman Graves, it has not been my privilege to work with any of you on municipal affairs. However, I want you to feel that you can rely on me to the fullest extent to co-operate with you on any question pertaining to the growth, advancement, or betterment of conditions in our City.

At this time I should like to state that it is my desire to attend your different Committee Meetings and if it is your pleasure that I should sit with you during these meetings, it will enable me to become familiar with city affairs and conditions governing each department more rapidly.

It would be presumptuous on my part if I, as an incoming official, should endeavor to make a survey of the work that has been accomplished by the perseverance, energy and ability of the Hon. Leighton Calkins and yourselves, together with the able assistance of the heads of the different Departments, the Boards and Commissions; and although you all may be justly proud of your accomplishments during the past years, I know your Honorable Body is not of the calibre to wish to rest on your achievements, but that you favor a prospectus of what policies we are going to adopt and what we hope to accomplish during this administration. We are conversant with the fact that the country, as a whole, is in a state of inaction and at this time we are confronted with a period of business depression. Every business man knew that it had to come. The recession in prices has caused a collapse of the false structure erected by conditions governing business during the war. It is not in any spirit of pessimism that your attention is directed to these conditions at this time, as there is no doubt in my mind that when we go back to hard work, to the striving for excellency in workmanship, to producing a full day's work for a day's pay, prices of commodities will reach a stabilized level and re-adjustment will have been accomplished. Confidence in business will be re-established and present conditions of unemployment will be eliminated. At this time, however, the inactivity of large industries is creating an army of unemployed, many of whom are property owners and residents of this city, and inasmuch as it has been recommended by the Government that municipalities proceed with contemplated improvement work while labor is available, my belief is that during this period of reconstruction we should take

advantage of present conditions and proceed with many of our improvements which lack of men and materials have held up during the past four years.

If we can procure materials at a reduced cost and give employment to men who will render a full-value day, it seems to be a thought worthy of our consideration, as we shall be effecting an economy in adding to our capital assets and be serving the business interests of the community by giving employment to those who need it.

Public improvements are a great asset to the city, if only on the ground that they add to its outward attractiveness and lead people to make their homes here. Such improvements also serve as an incentive for manufacturing establishments to locate within our borders.

I have many improvements in mind that I should like to see accomplished, but my belief is that it would not be good judgment, considering present conditions, to include them all in a definite and unconditional program until such time as business conditions and affairs in general can be more closely discerned. I therefore submit in a general way the following pertinent municipal affairs for your consideration:

Municipal Collection of Garbage and Ashes

For years there has been a persistent demand for municipal collection of garbage and ashes and during the past twelve months a very comprehensive and complete report was made to the Mayor and Common Council by the Research and Advisory Commission. I understand that the report has been printed and distributed among the different Civic bodies and that in the near future a public hearing will be held concerning this question.

The findings and recommendations as suggested in this report to my mind are most complete and I urge that you give this matter your serious thought and prompt consideration, so that we may be able to inaugurate an ash and garbage disposal system at an early date.

Permanent Paving

It is my conviction that the time has now arrived when the work of formulating and executing a comprehensive and definite plan for the permanent improvement of our streets, which was interrupted by the war, can properly be resumed. The wisdom of determining on a definite program of permanent paving covering a period of, say five years, cannot be questioned, as the increasing amount of traffic on the most-used highways through the City should be convincing, without amplification, that it is present and future economy to put down permanent pavements. This program should prescribe the types of pavements to be constructed and designate the streets to be paved each year and having been decided on, should be registered in permanent records and carried through according to schedule, if possible.

My reason for recommending that we establish a definite permanent pavement program is so that the Street Department, as well as the taxpayers and those affected by the improvement, may know in advance just what streets are to be permanently paved and at what time. Surely, with this program definitely established the work of street maintenance, together with preliminary work necessary to be accomplished before the letting of contracts, can be executed more efficiently and economically than it could be done without such knowledge.

Prices are on the decline and will probably within this year reach as low a level as may be expected for a long time to come. This prospect,

together with the public duty to do all we reasonably can to help avert the threatened period of unemployment, makes the time seem opportune to again undertake the construction of permanent pavements.

Street Widening

A regret has often been expressed that those who laid out the streets of the City did not have the foresight to see that the time would come when the streets in the business section would be too narrow for the demands that are now made upon them. However, I am sure that the fondest hopes of the City Fathers in the days of long ago did not include the thought that Plainfield would be as large a city as it is today.

This lack of foresight is not confined to Plainfield alone, but is applicable to other cities, steamship lines, railroads, and every line of endeavor. Although we may feel that we, today, are giving city planning a great deal of attention and consideration, perhaps within the lapse of fifty years, future generations may question our lack of vision for not setting aside necessary landings for aeroplanes, etc. Many of us can remember the automobile as an innovation and an aeroplane as an impossibility. The changing conditions make it necessary for us to face facts as they are in regard to our streets and to endeavor to re-plan and widen them so they will be adequate to meet the present demands made upon them.

Principal among the streets which should be widened is Park Avenue. This street is, and always will be, one of the main arteries through our City. As it stands today, it is entirely too narrow between Second Street and Front Street. To safeguard the public and to take care of the traffic now going over this street, unless the widening is accomplished, the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to make it a one way street. If this is done, merchants conducting business on Park Avenue will, of necessity, suffer. If I am correct, it was the decision of the last Council to widen Park Avenue at least forty feet, but for reasons that no doubt are good and sufficient, no action has been taken.

The opinion prevails among the citizens who voted against the creating of the Public Square that in any event Park Avenue would be widened from West Front Street to West Second Street. Therefore, inasmuch as sooner or later this street must be widened to meet the increasing traffic, I take the liberty to suggest that your Honorable Body give this matter early consideration and necessary action.

If you have watched the growth of the City during the past few years, you will agree that the expansion of our business section seems to be towards the East. Watchung avenue already gives promise that within a short period of time it will be one of our main business thoroughfares and it is my opinion that the tendency will be not to stop here, but to go still farther East. If this is so, our progress will be hindered, if not actually checked, by the narrowness of the streets in close proximity to Watchung Avenue, particularly Church Street and Washington Street. The character of the property that abutts the streets referred to convinces me that this improvement can never be made at less cost than at present. Eventually it will have to be done and to delay these improvements now is to place an added burden on the taxpayer in future years.

I therefore most earnestly urge upon your Honorable Body the necessity of giving very serious thought to this condition, in order that a definite policy may be established which will enable us to meet the situation sufficiently early to prevent any interruption to the natural expansion of our business section.

A very good example of the benefit of street widening is presented to

us at the present time: Watchung Avenue has just been widened and almost immediately the old buildings along the East side have been torn down and new structures are taking their places, thereby returning an increased taxable valuation. This concrete example shows what in a general way would be accomplished if any street in the business section was widened and I think it is well to have this point of view in mind when we consider the proposition of widening any of our present narrow streets in that locality.

Street Lighting

While on the subject of the streets, I should like to draw the attention of your Body to the lighting question. There is perhaps no other one thing outside of the condition of the streets which makes a better impression upon strangers who pass through them than adequate lighting, and in this respect we are sadly lacking. This is particularly so in the business section, where the best possible lighting facilities should obtain.

One of the things which would materially improve our lighting condition would be the trimming out of unnecessary branches from the trees along our City streets. I have noticed that oftentimes the light from a street lamp is entirely obscured by the trees nearby, and in order to obviate this unnecessary interference, I recommend that the Shade Tree Commission lay out a definite policy in regard to trimming the trees in order that we may have all the benefits possible from the lights now in service. This would entail a little expenditure of money, but I am reasonably sure that the returns on the investment in the way of improved lighting would fully justify the expense incurred.

I trust the Council, in making up the City Budget, will bear this in mind when they come to the consideration of the wants of the Shade Tree Commission. Of course, before any apparent defect can be properly eliminated, it is necessary to know just what the cause of the defect is, and it may be that with the proper re-arranging of the lamps now in use, a very improved lighting system may be secured. For this purpose, it is recommended that a thorough survey of the whole lighting system of the City be made by some competent authority, in order that we may know just what is the wisest plan to adopt in order that Plainfield may get the best results possible in the way of street lighting.

Floods

There is a condition existing in both the East and West Ends of our City which I feel is particularly entitled to attention—namely, the floods which often make the streets impassable. I am advised by the City Engineer that the floods in the East End have their origin in two sources: one in the watershed of Cedarbrook itself, and other in the overflow of Greenbrook into Cedarbrook. He states that it is impracticable to care for floods arising from the latter source by enlarging the channel of Cedarbrook, but that the remedy for this lies in increasing the capacity of the channel of Greenbrook from Scotch Plains, West.

The improvement of Greenbrook, because of public and private interests involved, is a big project, and would present many difficulties, including no doubt, large engineering problems, legal questions, etc. These difficulties must be overcome and I therefore feel that the City should take the initiative in attempting to secure the co-operation of all the interests, in an earnest effort to bring about a solution of this vexatious problem and the future elimination of a very undesirable condition.

The care of the flood waters originating in the watershed of Cedarbrook itself is a matter which, in all probability, should be assumed by the City. I am advised that the Streets and Sewers Committee last year planned to recommend the making of an appropriation in the 1921 budget sufficient to provide for the collection of data necessary to make plans for the enlargement of the Cedarbrook channel through the City, the acquisition by the City of the right-of-way therein, and the performance of such physical work as will make the course of this brook adequate to carry the water from its own watershed.

My opinion is that this water course should be taken over by the City and improved to a reasonable extent as soon as possible.

Municipal Park and Play Grounds

A start has been made, and plans are now under way for the acquisition of necessary lands for the development of a park system which will not only be a credit to the City of Plainfield but a great benefit to its citizens as a whole. This project has met with the instant approval of the people, and while it cannot be brought to its full fruition within a short period, I would suggest using the land which has already been secured, or which may be secured in the near future, for the purpose of laying out facilities for baseball, football, tennis, etc., so that even though the whole scheme may not be brought to completion in the near future, we may derive some practical benefits from the project while it is being further developed.

Personally, I am intensely interested in this municipal park system, and will favor a generous appropriation for the carrying into effect of some part of this project this year.

Building Code

Another matter of very great importance to the business interests of our City is the possession of a suitable Building Code. This has been under consideration by more than one Council and I understand an ordinance covering this subject has been placed on first reading. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the need of such a code, and trust you will push the adoption of the ordinance as quickly as possible.

Civic Organizations

It is not in any undue spirit of idealism that I call attention to the good work being done by the various Civic organizations, and while in a great measure the questions discussed and actions taken are local in their character, in that they pertain to the specific interest of certain sections of the City, there is a spirit of service exhibited by the members which is highly commendable. There is opportunity for a co-ordination of effort which will result in no small measure of helpfulness to the entire City, and I entertain the hope that the coming year will witness a closer co-operation and better understanding between the elected officials of the City and the members of these organizations whose membership embraces the men who voluntarily give of their time and resources for the improvement of conditions.

My own attitude is one of hearty welcome to all suggestions, recommendations and criticisms, and a belief that the legislative body will grant a full measure of consideration.

Budget

In connection with the budget making, I have only one thought to express. While it is true that the tentative budget for the City of Plainfield is published in the newspapers each year and the public is invited to meet with the Council for the purpose of going into the subject thoroughly, and of offering suggestions and instructive criticism, I do not think that the budget, as it has been published heretofore, is presented in sufficient detail to be fully understood by the majority of the taxpayers. For instance, in the budget of 1920 as published, an appropriation of approximately \$120,000 was made for the Street and Sewer Department. This did not mean that the Council intended to spend \$120,000 on the City streets, and yet to the average taxpayer, who is not acquainted with municipal affairs, at first glance it might appear so; whereas, if the budget necessary for the maintenance of each department were amplified, showing which items of expenditure were necessary to operate that department, the taxpayers would be far better satisfied and more conversant with the various duties directly under the control of each department. These duties, of course, are known and understood by the members of the Council, and the heads of each department, whose duty it is to work out the details, but the people as a whole do not comprehend this.

It is, therefore, recommended in publishing the tentative budget, that we, in order to clarify a situation which may now be misleading, publish that part of the work sheets which will show the different items which go to make up the amount called for in the budget.

The past year has seen the high water mark of frenzied business and extravagant expenditures. The reaction has taken place and it is a necessity, especially at this time, to accept every helpful suggestion that will accomplish results economically.

With all the needed improvements which have been taken up with you through this message, and which improvements have my unqualified endorsement, we must not forget that the underlying and all important fact which we are facing today is taxes.

With the tax rate in this City advancing, real economy was never more needed than now. Men are out of employment; business is in a period of depression. Should we not, therefore, as true representatives of the people, endeavor by all means possible to keep the tax rate as low as is consistent with good business principles?

* * * * *

On behalf of the citizens of the City of Plainfield, I am glad to take this opportunity to express appreciation of the splendid service rendered by my predecessor, Honorable Leighton Calkins. He has given of himself unsparingly to the duties pertaining to his office; unselfishly and at no small sacrifice of time and effort has he met the demands made upon him. It is my earnest hope that he may thoroughly enjoy the rest from the pressure of public duties and be favored with a speedy return to good health.

Extending to the entire membership of this Council my best wishes for a Happy New Year personally, and a year of co-operative, constructive actions officially, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. LOIZEAUX.

Special Message No. 26**Street and Sewer Department**

To the Honorable the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

With the growth of the city we have found it necessary to extend the operations of the Street and Sewer Departments in order to make the extensions and improvements which have been necessary to keep pace with our needs. The work in these departments has outgrown our ability to handle it with our present organization, which is overworked and insufficiently equipped in many ways. There is no economy in trying to run a grown-up business with a nursery organization, nor is it fair to faithful officials charged with the responsibility of getting results.

I therefore recommend the adoption of the attached ordinance, prepared for me by Corporation Counsel, for combining the Street and Sewer Departments by the establishment of a new department to be known as the Street and Sewer Department, under the management of a chief to be known as City Engineer and creating in addition the office of Assistant City Engineer, and among other things giving authority to the Council by resolution from time to time to provide for the employment of whatever clerical or other force in the department may be necessary to carry on the work in the most efficient manner.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Mayor.

January 5, 1920.

Special Message No. 27**The Budget**

February 16, 1920.

To the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

I appreciate the unusual difficulties attending the preparation of the budget this year by the Finance Committee, augmented by my enforced absence from your deliberations at a most inopportune time, and the retirement of several members of the Council who have had considerable experience in these matters. I realize how hard the Committee has worked in the effort to meet the requests of departments and at the same time hold the budget within bounds; and in view of my inability to assist in the work while it was being done, I dislike exceedingly to say anything which might seem like criticism. I can only ask that you will not take it that way. I am convinced, however, that a very considerable saving can be made, in addition to the deduction of about \$25,000 which the Council has already made in the budget; and holding that opinion it would not be right for me to remain silent.

I have been over the estimate sheets with care and see no reason why a further reduction of the budget to the extent of at least \$33,000 cannot be made. This would be done by reducing the Fire Department appropriation from \$88,205 to \$70,000; the Police Department appropriation from \$54,822 to \$50,000; and the Street and Sewer Department appropriation from \$120,340 to \$110,340.

The detail is submitted by a separate memorandum, showing the items reduced in the Police and the Fire estimates. In the latter, the prin-

cial item eliminated is \$14,750 for a new aerial truck. The demand for this has come along from the Fire Department every year, but former Councils have been of the opinion that the truck is not needed and that is the view of the best informed citizens. It is emphatically my opinion that there is no single item in the whole budget of less merit than this. The argument is that our longest ladder is sixty feet, and there are some top floors in the city as high as seventy-five feet. But what shall we do when there is a top floor or loft as high as one hundred feet? My view as expressed in the annual message January 1st remains unaltered that there is no obligation, at public expense, to make good the default of the individual citizen with respect to his responsibilities. The statutes require that owners shall provide their buildings with fire escapes and other devices, and make them safe for the occupants in case of fire. It is up to the Building Inspector or the Fire Department, or both, to make thorough inspection of all buildings and rigidly enforce the law. More can be done in this way, and by modern drill and training in the Fire Department itself, to prevent loss of life than by the purchase of additional expensive apparatus. The present truck, with perhaps some additional equipment for it, should suffice for our present requirements.

So far as the public safety is concerned, there is far greater need to spend what a new aerial truck would cost for the installation of the fixed booth and flash light system in the police department; but we have never felt that we could afford to make a beginning on that system because of our expensive Fire Department. To make up we have had to economize in the Police Department.

The deduction of \$10,000 in the Street appropriation is not based on the elimination of any particular items but on the following considerations. The recent consolidation of the Street and Sewer departments, imposing a new \$5,000 salary, was made on the theory that the salary, and more too, would be saved by greater efficiency in administration. It was felt that with the same appropriation as last year we could expect an additional twenty-five percent in results. The allowance for streets in this tentative appropriation of \$120,340 is \$99,340. If that is reduced to \$90,000 it will still be \$10,000 more than last year. I think this deduction should be made, without specification as to where the saving shall be made, leaving that to the City Engineer. He will still have more than was allowed last year, and we shall be able to compare results under the new plan and the old.

Concerning the budget as a whole, and your very natural hesitation in cutting down the estimates of heads of departments, I can only advise you that the situation is no different this year than in every year since 1913 when, as a Council member of the Finance Committee, I first began to learn something of this business of budget-making. I remember as far back as 1914 the Street department came along with estimates aggregating \$100,000 and urged that it could not get along with less. Well, it got along with about \$55,000 as nearly as I can remember, and did pretty well. And in other years there have been similar heavy reductions in the preliminary estimates of other departments.

What we have had to do each year, after many meetings devoted to careful analysis and study of the needs of the various departments, has been finally to decide on the total amount by which the budget should exceed the budget of the previous year,—and then apportion the increase among the departments where most needed. Where estimates have been reduced, we have left it largely to the heads of departments, acting under the Councilmanic Committees, to make the necessary saving where best they could,—and they have always been able to do it.

The economic situation throughout the country can be bettered only by the application of economy and thrift. We are told that more must be produced and less spent. In this everybody must do his part, including governments. Mounting taxes have as much as anything else to do with the high cost of living, and should be held down instead of justified because of the high cost of living.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Special Message No. 28

The Budget

February 21, 1920.

To the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

I am obliged to return without approval the resolution of February 17th fixing the local budget for city purposes exclusive of schools at \$572,855, which exceeds last year's budget by the large sum of \$108,029.

There should be some compelling cause to justify so unprecedented an increase in taxes at a time when economic conditions are disturbed and abnormal. I am unable to find it in Council's support of certain appropriations, especially for the fire and street departments. It is quite true that the people are asking for better fire protection and better streets, but I suspect that they are at least open-minded as to the necessity of spending large additional sums for the purpose. There is more to the problem than that. The people are also asking for some relief from the burdens of taxation and for greater efficiency and economies in the conduct of public affairs.

We are already spending large amounts for streets and for fire protection, the appropriations for which have been increased more than for other departments. It would appear that Council assumes that the only way to better the service is to spend more money. Of course that is always the easiest way, but it is my conviction that we have not been getting a maximum of value in these departments and that liberal increases in appropriations should be withheld until we do.

The street department has not been wanting in technical knowledge, experience, conscientious purpose to get good results. But we have agreed in our discussions that it has needed vitalization. With this factor now supplied as we hope, there should be a marked improvement in conditions; and as the appropriation was increased last year from \$60,000 to \$80,000, an additional allowance of \$10,000 this year would be liberal. It should not be overlooked that every mile of permanent pavement ought to reduce proportionately the cost of street maintenance; otherwise the investment is not justified.

As for fire protection, proper training of the men would do more to relieve councilmanic committees of the responsibility they fear, in case of loss of life, than expensive apparatus designed to make good the deficiencies of the owners of buildings who are not made to comply with the law. It is unfair to the men in the department that they should not have proper instruction and training. Firemen should have precise knowledge of hazards, especially in the business section, acquired by regular fire prevention inspections. There should be classes of instruction conducted by

the captains of squads, with competitive features; and the captains should get their training if necessary in the New York Schools. There is wholly unnecessary ignorance as to the location of hydrants. Through systematic inspections, firemen should become familiar with the location of fire escapes, doors, exits, gas and electric connections, and similar conditions in all buildings of importance and wherever there are fire hazards of special character. These things would do more to give the people the fire protection they are demanding than new apparatus where old will serve for a time. We should have the best modern apparatus when we can afford it, but there are other things more important and less costly.

To approve this budget would be to disavow all that I said on the subject in my last annual message, and in large measure also the purposes and accomplishments of the last five years in matters of taxation. That Council's attitude with respect to the budget this year was not that of rigid economy, but favored liberal appropriations, is fairly inferred from the fact that the budget as advertised exceeded that of last year by \$133,000. It would not have been possible for Council immediately to reduce that amount by \$25,000 if originally it had limited the estimates strictly to essentials; and its own revision of the figures was an open invitation to scrutinize the budget for a further saving. In my communication of February 16th I specified the details of such saving aggregating \$33,000, which in my judgment can be made without impairment of service and in the interest of moderate taxation.

Elihu Root said recently, discussing the habit governments have acquired of spending money freely, that executives should stop urging and governing bodies should stop appropriating money for things which need not be done now, or need not be done so expensively, or need not be done at all. That seems to me to express the proper attitude of officials in these unsettled times with regard to public expenditures. The increasing cost of government is perhaps the most serious modern problem.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that Council passed this budget without dissent it would be presumption to assert that my views are alone tenable. I can but state my convictions. I have no course but to advise as I deem expedient for the public welfare. My disapproval of a budget which imposes, as I believe, unnecessary taxation, will not interfere with your right to enact it, but will place the responsibility where it belongs.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,
Mayor.

Special Message No. 29

City Hall Park

To the Honorable the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

When the City Hall site was purchased in 1915 the acquisition of the entire frontage between Fifth and Sixth Streets was considered. But it was felt that while the erection of a municipal building worthy of the city would have general approval, yet it was at the time a project of considerable magnitude for Plainfield, and the public mind would hardly be prepared for so large an expenditure for location only. The Mayor and Council were all of opinion that the entire block frontage should some day be owned by the City, but it was decided to defer the acquisition of the

Fifth Street end until the completion of the City Hall building, when it would be apparent to all that the balance of the property was essential to the dignity of the project as a whole. It is safe to say that the prevailing view today is that the city should own this property; and I recommend that proceedings for its acquisition by purchase or condemnation be started forthwith.

Business has already reached the Fifth Street corner and will soon reach out farther. We are informed that owners of the property are about to erect additional buildings for business purposes. Values are not going down, and the city ought to protect itself before it is too late. It will be negligent to stand by and look on while the property is made more valuable by the owners. Whatever it may now cost to acquire the tract will be nothing to what it will cost later on.

I do not believe that there can be any considerable portion of the people who would like to see the Fifth Street corner developed permanently for business purposes with substantial structures shutting off entirely the view of the City Hall from the north on Watchung Avenue and approaching the avenue from the East on Fifth Street. The latter will presently be part of a state highway route through the City. With the tract between the City Hall and Fifth Street made into an attractive City Hall park, the building and ground will be seen by all who pass through Plainfield, and we shall at last have something to attract attention and admiration. The investment will pay as an advertising project alone. Furthermore, the park will afford a site for some suitable war memorial. The War Memorial Committee has been waiting for the city to furnish the location.

In view of the present shortage of houses and property for business purposes, it would not be advisable to tear down the buildings now standing on this property. Accordingly, I recommend, after the properties are acquired that they be leased on a fair rental basis. It is title only that the City needs for its protection, and the development of the tract can be deferred.

I would point out that deferring the acquisition of this property to the present time will not have cost the City anything, as the increase in valuations since 1915 cannot exceed what the City has saved in interest on the investment and taxes during that period. But unless the property is immediately acquired further delay will mean added expense after new business structures have gone up. I therefore urge immediate action, by purchase if a fair price can be agreed upon, or by condemnation if the owners are unwilling to accept what the properties are fairly worth.

This proposition was informally discussed by the Council in 1919 and had its unanimous approval. I understand that it also has had your approval in conference. An ordinance has been prepared to start the necessary proceedings. The amount therein stated to be appropriated is fixed at a figure sufficient to cover the maximum estimated cost of acquisition, and of the development later on of the park; but of course exclusive of any war memorial the cost of which, if one is placed there, would be met by private subscriptions. It will be understood that the appropriation may not all be needed, and it in no sense represents an appraisal by the City of the fair value of the property to be taken.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Mayor.

June 7, 1920.

Special Message No. 30

Green Brook Park

To the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

For year we have been talking about a municipal park system. In 1916 I recommended the appointment of a Research and Advisory Commission to which the park proposition was referred for study as to details. The matter of course went over during the war, but on January 1, 1919 I definitely recommended as a location for the beginning at least of a municipal park system, all that territory along Green Brook lying between Clinton Avenue easterly as far as Geraud Avenue. The land is mostly meadow land and wooded, of little if any value for building purposes. A considerable portion would probably be donated and the large part could be acquired at little cost. It opens up great possibilities for a park of unusual beauty, conveniently located for those who need it most, with broad meadows easily convertible into playgrounds of every description and with groves, walks, drives, and the brook itself for boating and skating.

As I then pointed out it would need the co-operation of North Plainfield on its side of the brook properly to develop the park, so that it would be in the nature of a joint undertaking. The Borough has recently, by resolution of its Mayor and Council, expressed its determination that the territory situated on its side of the brook should be acquired and improved for park purposes in a similar manner to such as may be undertaken by the City; and we are therefore fortunately in a position at last to make a definite start on a project which we have long had in mind and which has met with approval whenever discussed. Our Research and Advisory Commission will be in a position to work out the details once this matter of location is settled.

I have had the subject under consideration recently with Corporation Counsel who has prepared an ordinance as required by statute where it is proposed to acquire and improve property for park purposes, and which is herewith submitted for your consideration. The ordinance carries with it an appropriation of \$100,000. This does not mean that that amount will be expended at once, or necessarily at any time; but an appropriation must be made as a basis for the acquisition of property by purchase or condemnation. Further definite action by the Council would be taken whenever it is found necessary to actually expend moneys. It is possible that a small amount might be required from time to time for the acquisition of property needed to safeguard entrances to the proposed park from streets, or other small tracts essential to the undertaking as a whole. But except for matters of that kind it is not likely that the City will need to incur much expense in the immediate future. The first step will be to lay out the confines of the proposed park and then to secure such property as may be had by gift or at nominal cost. I am desirous of making this point clear so that it will not be thought that the City purposes to expend \$100,000 at this time for a municipal park. The purpose is to take the first necessary step without which we shall never have a park at all. The development of the whole proposition will of course be a matter of years, but in the meantime we shall be able to develop portions of the territory and open up spaces for playgrounds all of which will be a part of the system as a whole when finally completed.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Mayor.

July 6, 1920.

Special Message No. 31

City Hall Park

To the Honorable the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

On June 21st you adopted an ordinance for the acquisition of the properties at the corner of Watchung Avenue and Fifth Street for a City Hall park. The reasons for taking title to the properties at this time were fully explained in the message I sent to the Council on June 1st, recommending the project. The City cannot afford to look on while the properties are made more valuable by the owners by additions and new buildings for business purposes. But it is intended to take title only, and defer the construction of the park until housing conditions warrant the removal of the old buildings which stand there now. The appropriation fixed in the ordinance was merely an outside estimate of the total amount required to acquire the property and develop it later for park purposes.

There are three properties involved: the Neumann property, with 106 feet frontage on Watchung Avenue and an average depth of about 108 feet; the Weintrob property on Fifth Street, with 50 feet frontage and about 100 feet depth; and the Shepherd property on Fifth Street with 50 feet frontage and about 129 feet depth. These must be acquired by condemnation if they cannot be had by agreement with the owners. The owners were interviewed informally last winter by a Committee of the Council to ascertain at what price they held their properties and as the amounts then tentatively named seemed high, we held several conferences of the Mayor and Common Council and went into the question of valuation ourselves with great care, reaching the conclusion that the fair value of all three properties is in the neighborhood of \$48,000. We took into consideration the fact that the owners may not wish to sell, that their properties are being taken from them, and therefore that any doubt should be resolved in their favor.

In order that we might have unbiased outside advice on the question of values, before determining what final offers should be made by the City to the owners, we selected four real estate experts, namely, Messrs. Harvey R. Linbarger, Henry Liefke, Harry C. Runyon and Charles H. Hand, and asked them to value these properties, which they did separately and independently of each other. Their values covering all three properties to be acquired are as follows:

Mr. Linbarger	\$40,500
Mr. Liefke	43,000
Mr. Runyon	43,300
Mr. Hand	46,830

The average of these four amounts is \$43,408. If 10% is added to allow a fair measure of doubt in favor of the owners, the aggregate is \$47,749. This is within \$251 of our own estimate of \$48,000; and when the experts submitted their figures they did not know the amount which the City itself had tentatively fixed as a fair valuation.

On the ninth of July we had a conference of the Mayor and Council to which the owners of these properties were invited for the purpose of giving them an opportunity, if they so desired, of stating the lowest prices at which they would be willing to sell. Mr. Neumann and Mr. Weintrob were present. Mrs. Shepherd sent word that she would be unable to attend. It was explained to them that the City is not in the position of

an individual who may pay any amount for property he wanted to buy. Under the law the governing body is not justified in offering more than the fair value, and if the offers are not acceptable to the owners, arbitration as to price must be had through condemnation. The law does not contemplate the acquisition of property for public purposes at fancy prices; nor would the City be warranted in paying such prices even with legal sanction. The owners were therefore advised to bear this fact in mind at this conference in naming their prices.

Both Mr. Neumann and Mr. Weintrob stated that they had decided the price at which they were willing to sell. Mr. Neumann said he would not be willing to sell for less than \$45,000, his property which includes the store at the corner of Watchung Avenue and Fifth Street and the two small houses on Watchung Avenue between the corner and the City Hall property. Mr. Weintrob said that he would be unwilling to sell for less than \$12,000. Mrs. Shepherd who was not present had advised a Committee of the Council several weeks ago that she then held her property at \$10,000. It will thus be seen that the three properties are held by the owners at a total of \$67,000, which is \$19,251 more than four competent experts have said that they are fairly worth, after an allowance of 10% is added to their estimates.

The foregoing will advise you regarding the several steps which have been taken in this matter. The City has treated with the owners on the question of price. It is now for the Common Council, by formal resolution, to make definite offers to them for their properties. If they do not accept the offers which you finally determine to make there will be no agreement as to price, and the compensation to be paid by the City must then be ascertained in the manner directed by the statute in such cases made and provided.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,
Mayor.

July 12, 1920.

Special Message No. 32

Additional pay for Firemen and Policemen

To the Honorable, the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

In 1918 the yearly pay of the several officers and men in the fire and police departments was increased \$250 to keep pace with advancing living costs. In October 1919 I recommended, and the Common Council authorized, a further increase of \$250 so that the yearly pay has been increased \$500 since 1917. The graded men in both departments are now paid at the following yearly rates: Class A, \$1700; Class B, \$1600; Class C, \$1500; Class D, \$1400. We also abolished classes E and F.

Living costs have increased since October last and I recommend an increase of \$200 more per annum in both departments as follows: Class A, \$1900; Class B, \$1800; Class C, \$1700; and in addition that Class D also be abolished so that men now in Class D will go into Class C, and those who have served one full year will go into Class B, and all who have served two years or more will go into Class A. Abolishing the fourth grade will help to attract new men, because they will be paid at the rate

of \$1700 yearly almost from the start; in fact, at the end of the six months' trial period. For that short time it is recommended that the pay be at the rate of \$1600 a year if the men are finally accepted, but if they do not make good, at the rate of \$1200 a year.

It is further recommended that the officers in both departments receive the same increase of \$200 and that in all cases it be made by increasing the regular salaries \$100 and adding \$100 to the bonus payments.

On former occasions I have explained the reason for bonus payments in these departments, and yet it seems not to be understood by some, who say that other city officials get all their additional pay for high living costs in salaries, and therefore that the policemen and firemen are being discriminated against. This entirely overlooks the fact that the salaries of such other officials may be reduced. But with respect to policemen, firemen and teachers the law forbids reducing salaries, and therefore they cannot in fairness to the taxpayers be increased solely to meet unusual conditions which may be temporary. We want to provide good pay for the men in both of these departments, but if their salaries were increased by whatever amount is necessary to keep pace with the present advancing, abnormal and uncertain living costs, there would be no way to readjust the pay in the event of some return to more normal conditions. It is right that these city employees should be given a living wage proportional to the cost of living however abnormal. But if their pay is increased solely to meet living costs while advancing rapidly, or when at the peak, there should be opportunity to make a fair readjustment later with reference to more normal conditions. I think that the point ought to be clear. We are not increasing the pay because the men were underpaid but to keep them from being underpaid under constantly changing conditions.

It was in recognition of this situation that the bonus law was passed. Municipalities were prevented from increasing the salaries of firemen and policemen as much as they would have liked, to keep up with the high cost of living, because these salaries once increased cannot be reduced. Now we are able to increase the salaries slowly and by degrees, as we watch economic conditions, and yet provide ample pay in the meanwhile. We recognize the fact that the cost of living will probably never go back to what it was, and we have permanently increased the regular salaries \$300. In addition we propose to pay a yearly bonus of \$400, which is just a rough estimate of the amount of pay which, wholly or partly, may not be justified under more normal conditions. The fixed salaries ought not to be raised beyond a reasonably certain point of justification. Whenever the cost of living continues long enough at any level to indicate probable permanency, the bonus payments then being paid can be added to the regular salaries. In the meantime adequate pay under the most abnormal conditions is always assured.

If the above recommendations are approved we ought to attract the best men into service. New men will receive \$800 for the first six months, and \$1900 after two and a half years of service. Besides this, firemen and policemen are paid during vacations and illness, and are entitled to the benefits of the pension system.

I have made a survey of the pay of policemen in other cities of the state, and while Class A men receive \$2000 a year in three or four of the largest cities, \$1800 is the most that they receive elsewhere throughout the state including cities as large as Trenton, Patterson, Camden, Perth Amboy, East Orange and Elizabeth. Passaic pays only \$1700 and Westfield only \$1600. Westfield has six grades. Montclair, a wealthy community, pays \$2000, but retains four grades, and most of the others have at least four grades and some still have five.

I am confident that the people of the city will approve the advances herewith proposed, which are deserved by the men in the departments, while the shortening of the schedule and the increased pay for trial men will make it possible to bring the departments up to full strength.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,
Mayor.

Plainfield, N. J.
July 19, 1920.

Special Message No. 33
Tax Assessors' Department

To the Honorable the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

Probably no subject is of greater concern in our local affairs than the fair and equable valuation of property for the purpose of taxation. It is of the utmost importance not only that no property liable to taxation should escape it, but that the basis of valuation should be uniform throughout the city, each and every property being valued equitably with reference to each and every other property. While it is true that the high and increasing cost of government is one of the serious problems of the day, to be met by retrenchment and the avoidance of wasteful methods, yet it is a fact that taxpayers generally recognize their obligation to pay their fair share of the public burden, but object with good reason when it appears that their property is assessed on a higher basis of valuation than the property of others.

Under the law our assessments are made by a board of four assessors, one from each ward. Each of them is paid a salary of only four hundred dollars a year. They are necessarily engaged in their own business or profession, from which they spare what time they can for their duties as assessors. But these have augmented with the growth of the city and it is too much to require of them the time which has now become necessary to collect and record all the information which is essential if we are to have an absolutely fair valuation. The present assessors do the best they can and they are to be commended for their work. But they are handicapped by lack of clerical help and inadequate office equipment. There should be maps and a comprehensive card index of properties for recording all facts material to an intelligent and conclusive determination of true value with reference to every parcel of property in the city, together with changes of ownership or occupation, the character and value of personal property, and all such relevant matters. Our present system is antiquated, and as the assessors have not had a clerical force, much of their work has been done in the office of the Collector when the time could be spared, an arrangement made some years ago to save office expense but manifestly unfair to both departments and one which should be discontinued.

Obviously if the department of assessments is to be equipped as it should be, it will be necessary to put in charge a man of experience with expert knowledge of the methods by which the true value of property is determined, and capable of installing and maintaining a modern system of records. He would act as Chief Clerk to the Board of Assessors and should be given reasonable stenographic and other clerical help. He would devote his whole time to the work of the department, collecting

and recording the facts and figures to enable the assessors to act as a Board in placing a fair value on each parcel of property in the city; whether taken by itself or in relation to any other parcel of property in any other part of the city, regardless of ward lines. This it is difficult for the assessors to do as the department is now organized, since each finds himself responsible to a large extent for the assessments in his own ward and has time for only casual consideration of the assessments in the other wards. If they had the necessary information before them, systematized and currently available, the Board could function as a board and assess all property throughout the city as the law contemplates.

The matter is not new to you. We have considered it during the year in consultation with the assessors, tax collector and others familiar with the situation, and it has been the subject of conferences of the Mayor with former councils, who have passed along their conclusion that at the right time these changes should be made. The war suspended many projects because of the initial expense involved.

In fact the only objection to the plan is the cost, as it will undoubtedly involve several thousand dollars a year properly to equip the assessors' office and provide the necessary clerical help. The Chief Clerk must be a man of experience which will call for a competent salary. But our exhaustive study of the subject has convinced us and all experts whom we have consulted, that what appears on the surface to be another item of expense, will actually be a saving many times over. Of course it is not proposed that properties now properly valued should be changed, but there is no doubt that some property escapes taxation. Much in personal property taxes is lost to the city, because it has not been possible to keep track of people who come here and move away. And while some properties may be valued too high, there are many others which do not pay their full share.

The plan proposed is in accord with the best practice in other places, and means both efficiency and economy in administering the department. As the tax year begins as of October 1st and the need of a proper clerical force is immediate, I recommend that action be taken at the earliest possible moment, to provide the equipment and help which we are agreed is inevitable. The first step naturally is to secure the services of a competent Chief Clerk. I am advised that this, as well as equipment for the department, can be authorized by resolution of the Council as in the case of clerical help and equipment in the office of the City Clerk, Tax Collector or other city official. Such person as you select may for the time being, if you deem advisable, be employed by the month. If the employment proves satisfactory, it can later be made for a definite term.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Mayor.

Dated—November 15, 1920.

Special Message No. 34

Councilmanic Committee for Parks and Buildings

November 15, 1920.

To the Honorable the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

After a considerable period of talk and inaction we have, within the last few months, initiated definite plans for a Municipal Park along Green Brook. The location is such that its acquisition may be had at a cost

so insignificant as to be almost negligible, considering the large area of the tract and its great possibilities. The same is true of its development for playgrounds and parkway features, so well adapted is it by nature for these purposes. There is no project more essential to the future needs of our people, nor any to which I have felt impelled to direct public attention more frequently. Now that the enterprise has at last been started, it would be stupid to let it lag for lack of push. For this purpose we ought to have a councilmanic committee in charge of the matter, just as our other public affairs are administered by committees under the authority and direction of the governing body.

Then we have our new Municipal Building. Its planning and construction was entrusted to a special building committee; but since occupancy there has been no department specially charged with the care of the building and grounds, an administrative detail which has for the last year or two been under the direction of the Mayor, largely because, as Chairman of the Building Committee, he was in charge of and chiefly responsible for all matters during the period of construction.

The City Hall Park project is also under way, involving the acquisition and development of the property between the City Hall Building and Fifth Street. There are likely to be other such projects in the future; and probably it will be necessary before very long to create a new department with an administrative official in charge, to have supervision of the operation and maintenance of our municipal parks and public buildings. In the meanwhile there ought certainly to be a councilmanic committee to act under the direction of the Council in all these matters.

This can be accomplished by an amendment to Rule V of the so-called Rules of Order of the Common Council relating to Standing Committees. I recommend that the title of the Public Affairs Committee be changed to Parks and Buildings Committee; also that the Committee on Laws and Ordinances be abolished, since this committee has little or nothing to do, and that in its place there be substituted a committee on Miscellaneous Affairs. The latter will have charge of all matters of the kind which heretofore have been referred to the Public Affairs Committee. The former Public Affairs Committee will hereafter have charge of all matters relating to Parks and Buildings. The personnel of both committees will remain the same.

I also recommend that the title of the Fire and Buildings Committee be changed to Fire Committee. Apparently the only reason for the present title of the Committee is that formerly the Building Inspector was also Chief of the Fire Department. The effect of the change will be to substitute the new committee on Parks and Buildings for the Fire Committee in matters relating to the department of the Building Inspector.

As the Rules of the Common Council require that notice be given of proposed amendments I attach hereto a form of such notice so that, if presented, it may by resolution of the Council be ordered filed with the Clerk, and the amendments can then be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the Council.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Mayor.

Special Message No. 35

The Water Problem

December 20, 1920.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

The Plainfield-Union Water Company which furnishes water for Plainfield has, during the last year or two, published many statements regarding its inability to furnish from present sources a sufficient supply of water to meet the current and growing demands of the district which it serves; and regarding its inability to obtain capital necessary to develop new sources of supply, because of impaired credit due, as it claims, to causes beyond its control. During the last year a number of informal and wholly unofficial conferences of city officials have been held with Mr. Frank Bergen representing the water companies, but no definite action has resulted from these informal discussions, nor is likely to result, and if the companies are right as to the facts, we are therefore in danger of drifting hopelessly into trouble unless something is done.

My study of the subject has convinced me that failure to make progress has been due to the way in which it has been approached. The companies have been trying to present their case to the general public through statements published in the newspapers. But the public is slow to be aroused, and slow to organize. It seemed clear that the companies ought to take the problem direct to the governing bodies of the municipalities, and make them a definite offer for its solution. I could see no other way for the companies to free themselves from blame in case of a future disaster.

Accordingly I wrote the following letter to Mr. Frank Bergen, President of the Plainfield-Union Water Company on November 1st, to which he replied on November 5th. These letters are as follows:

November 1, 1920.

Mr. Frank Bergen, President,
Plainfield-Union Water Company
80 Park Place
Newark, N. J.
Dear Sir:—

On several occasions in the last few years, and particularly of late, you have called attention to the urgent need for an additional supply of water for the twenty-nine cities and towns supplied by the Plainfield-Union Water Company, the Elizabethtown Water Company, and the Middlesex Water Company; not only to provide for the rapid growth of the territory served, but to prevent an actual water famine likely to occur now in the event of an unusually dry spell of weather or through waste of water during an unusually cold spell. About two years ago the companies prepared plans for obtaining an ample additional supply at the junction of the Millstone and Raritan Rivers, near Bound Brook, in Somerset County, and these plans were approved by the Board of Conservation and Development. The companies now say, however, that they are unable to finance this new construction, because water rates are not based on current operating costs, but on low price levels for labor, material and supplies which formerly prevailed, and that these rates will not support issues of securities to pay for additions to plans at what they will cost today. Credit depends on

earning capacity, and the companies say that they could borrow money for new construction, if at all, only at excessive rates.

These, and other considerations entering into the problem, you presented for the companies at a conference of representatives of several of the interested municipalities at a meeting held in Elizabeth on September 10, 1919. You suggested three ways to deal with the problem, (1) municipal ownership, (2) municipal aid through contracts with the companies which will so restore their credit that they will be able to raise the capital for new construction, and (3) the municipalities to purchase and operate their several distributing systems, and the companies to retain the trunk lines and pumping stations and use the proceeds from the sale of the distributing systems to develop the new sources of supply. I believe it was your opinion that the third plan is the least workable, if workable at all. At a later conference held in Plainfield on May 25th of this year, you elaborated the second plan in considerable detail and I understand that you regard it as practically the only solution of the problem short of municipal ownership.

I shall be glad to be corrected if I have been inaccurate in the foregoing outline. There have been conferences other than those mentioned, yet no real progress has been made despite considerable effort on your part and on the part of municipal representatives. Obviously if we drift along it will be only a question of time when the public, itself never responsible, will get on its job of fixing on somebody also the responsibility for a calamity of which everybody, including the public, had advance notice. After all it is perhaps the nature of things that the public refuses to take alarm, in view of its attitude toward public utilities. No doubt it regards the problem as one which concerns only the companies, and your warnings as a ruse to get out of your present difficulties as cheaply as possible for the companies. In the public mind the companies are alone to blame for their troubles and should pay the price. The public fails to see that it may also pay a price, since it is not just a question of bankruptcy for the companies but of a water famine for the communities.

Rightly or wrongly the responsibility ultimately will be placed on the companies or on municipal officials, or both. Your position then will be that the service broke down because the public and public authorities would not co-operate to restore the credit of the companies, lost through no fault of their own, and that you had done all that you could to secure such co-operation and to persuade the municipalities as an alternative to take over the properties. But the municipalities will most assuredly have their answer. They will urge that it was not for the companies to warn and for the municipalities to act, but for the companies to act themselves. They will point out that neither the nature of the problem nor a definite plan for its solution was ever officially brought to the attention of governing bodies.

I have discussed the matter from the angle of responsibility, not because it will make much difference after the event who is responsible for it, but for the purpose of deciding who ought to take a vigorous initiative in forcing action. After much thought I have concluded that this is not only the duty of the companies, but wholly in their interest if they would avoid blame hereafter. They alone have full knowledge of all the facts and they are better able to formulate concrete offers and propositions. The problem is too difficult and complex to get anywhere with it through informal conferences of the kind which have been held. There will always be difficulty in

arousing municipalities by such means to the point of an official joint organization.

On the other hand the companies would seem to have it in their power to force official municipal action. Of course I am not in a position to speak for the other communities, but only for Plainfield. I submit for your consideration whether the Plainfield-Union Water Company, which serves this City, should not bring the whole matter officially before our governing body, filing a frank and detailed statement of its exact condition, physical and financial, inviting an independent expert examination into same, and submitting a definite proposition, or alternative propositions, for relief. It may be that the companies have so extended and interwoven their systems that no plan can be devised which will permit of separate arrangements with the several communities. In such case your proposition if officially presented to the several governing bodies would force joint municipal action of some sort at least. I see no other practical way to get serious negotiations under way, and would myself have a share in the responsibility for a future calamity if, with my knowledge that progress is not being made, I neglected to bring these considerations to your attention.

Yours very truly,

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

November 5, 1920.

Hon. Leighton Calkins
Mayor of Plainfield
New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 1st instant relating to the water supply in Plainfield is received. I think your recital of the facts, so far as it goes, is substantially correct.

Plainfield-Union Water Company alone is not in a position to present a proposition to the City of Plainfield. At a meeting in Elizabeth on September 10th, 1919, to which you refer, general plans were presented for the work of developing an additional supply of water at the junction of the Millstone and Raritan rivers for the territory served by The Elizabethtown Water Company, Plainfield-Union Water Company and Middlesex Water Company, and the reason why a joint plan is necessary was explained. At the meeting held in Plainfield on May 25th last, a plan to raise money to carry out the work was presented. The companies supposed that the statements of fact made at the meeting on the 10th of September 1919, and the plans heretofore submitted, would lead to further conferences on the subject, and for that reason have not felt at liberty to present directly to the municipalities a complete plan for dealing with this important matter.

However, in view of the facts stated in your letter that no real progress has been made at the conferences, and that the problem is too difficult and complex to make any progress at other informal conferences of the kind that have been held, and that a definite plan for dealing with the whole situation should be submitted by the companies, they will prepare, in a short time, such a plan and present it to all the towns in which they supply water.

The only practical way, in my opinion, to solve the problem is by a plan that will provide for all the municipalities supplied by the three companies, which should be carried out by the co-operation of all concerned.

Yours very truly,

FRANK BERGEN.

President, Plainfield-Union Water Co.

I now transmit herewith the proposition and plan of the water companies, which is addressed to the Inhabitants of the City of Plainfield, and was sent to me on December 15th. This now brings the matter officially to your attention. I think it is of sufficient importance to be referred to the Finance Committee, especially as Mr. Ackerman is Chairman of that Committee and has attended with me many of the informal conferences which have been held; and furthermore, will be a member of the Council next year after the end of my own term of office. Later it may be found advisable to put the matter in charge of a special committee of the Common Council. But the essential fact is that the Council must now take official action of some sort, probably in concert with the other municipal bodies, though none of them is under any obligation to agree to this particular kind of arrangement which the Water Companies present as their solution of their problem. It should be noted that the Companies invite a full and independent inquiry into their affairs, and also say that they are ready to consider any different plan upon which the municipalities can agree.

LEIGHTON CALKINS.

Mayor.

Special Message No. 36

Pool Rooms and Bowling Alleys

December 22, 1920.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

We now have a good many public Pool Rooms, Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys in Plainfield and as a police matter it is advisable to provide the means for their better regulation, I have had the matter under consideration for some time with the Chief of Police who feels that he needs the authority of an ordinance to aid him in making proper supervision of such places of amusement. I therefore transmit herewith an ordinance for this purpose, in the preparation of which I have had the assistance and approval of Corporation Counsel, and I recommend its enactment.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Mayor.

Mayor's Proclamation**DAYLIGHT SAVING**

We are next to the largest city in the world which will adopt daylight saving time on Sunday next. The Governor has urged the people of the state voluntarily to advance their clocks an hour, if only to avoid the confusion which will otherwise result. He is to be commended for his prompt action so obviously in the interest of public convenience. Failure by the Legislature to act is of no consequence as the people have simply to take the matter into their own hands.

The Governor should have the support of local authorities and I therefore hereby proclaim the New York City daylight saving time as the official time for the City of Plainfield beginning next Sunday, March 28th, at 2 o'clock A. M.

I have no authority to require that a single clock in the City shall be set forward, but it is in line with the implied obligations of my office to exercise influence whereby I find that the people as a whole can be benefited. Accordingly, I have first ascertained the attitude in the matter of our larger civic and business interests and I have found them all agreed that daylight saving should be put into practice here. I am authorized to announce that clocks in Plainfield will be advanced an hour next Sunday by the following institutions and business concerns in conformity with this Proclamation:

Public Schools
Plainfield Trust Company
State Trust Company
City National Bank
First National Bank
Plainfield Savings Bank
Niles Bement Pond Company
International Motor Company
American Motors Corporation
Wood Newspaper Machine Company
Spicer Manufacturing Corporation
Wasson Piston Ring Co.
Potters Printing Press Company
Walter Scott Company

I have also the assurance of the President of the Business Men's Association that daylight saving is favored by that organization, and that clocks will be advanced an hour by the merchants and business men of the City generally.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

Plainfield, N. J., March 26, 1920.

Mayor's Conference**HOUSING PROBLEM**

The housing problem is acute and calls for general public interest and the largest possible measure of unselfish co-operation on the part of all the people if practical results are to be had here in Plainfield. The first step is wide discussion, exchange of views, and the advice of our practical men of affairs, especially such as have substantial local interest. Accordingly, I hereby call a public conference to be held in the Public

Conference Room, Municipal Building, Wednesday Evening, March 31st at 8 o'clock p. m.

The general public is invited and everyone who is interested or has a suggestion to offer is earnestly urged to attend. In particular I hope that the conference will be attended by our bank officials, real estate men, builders, representatives of the building trades and labor organizations, and of the Business Men's Association, the civic associations and the charitable institutions of the City. The conference would be incomplete without the attendance also of our prominent men of affairs engaged in business and professional work in New York City.

LEIGHTON CALKINS.

Plainfield, N. J., March 30, 1920.

Mayor's Proclamation
NEAR EAST RELIEF

Armenia is now independent after centuries of intolerable persecution by the Turks. This little Christian nation fought with the Allies in the great war, faithful to the cause, but is still suffering from the horrors of famine, disease and homelessness. Yet her spirit is not broken although her people are starving. It is estimated that in Armenia and Syria together there are a million who are destitute and that of these at least a quarter of a million are children without roofs to cover them and dependent upon America for shelter and food.

The Governor by proclamation has asked the Mayors of the state to appeal to those in their communities who from their plenty are able to help these destitute people, piteously begging for aid.

The Near East Relief includes the work of the former committees for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and there will be a local appeal made for this worthy cause next Sunday May 16th to which it is hoped that there will be a generous response, if only to show that there is still pity in the world.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,
Mayor.

May 11, 1920.

MAYOR'S FINAL MESSAGE

December 29, 1920.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

While it does not seem to have been the habit of retiring Mayors to make a final report there are a few matters which to some extent have been in my charge and it may be of help to you, and to my successor, if I report in a general way regarding these, and also in respect to a few of the more important items of unfinished business which will go over. The routine of the year is well covered by the able statements which will be submitted by the heads of departments.

MUNICIPAL PARKWAY AND PLAYGROUND

It is gratifying to me that the first definite step toward the creation of a municipal park and playground system has been taken this year. This is one of the larger projects for the development of the city which

has formed a part of the program of the last six years, and as to which I made a definite recommendation two years ago for the acquisition of the territory along Green Brook between Geraud Avenue and Clinton Avenue. Carrying out that recommendation, an ordinance has recently been adopted describing the confines of the proposed park and carrying an appropriation as a basis for the acquisition of so much of the territory as it may be necessary to purchase or condemn. In order that the project may now be carried forward as rapidly as possible, it will be in charge of a new councilmanic committee known as the Committee on Parks and Public Buildings, under whose direction steps already are being taken to secure such property as may be had by gift or at nominal cost. Of course the acquisition of the entire tract and the development of the project as a whole will be a matter of years. But as was pointed out last July when the ordinance was submitted to you for action, we shall in the meantime be able to acquire and develop portions of this area and open up spaces for playgrounds for immediate use which will all be a part of the system as a whole when finally completed. The project is fairly launched, and it only remains to push it forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

ASH AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

A year ago I urged that the ash and garbage disposal matter be given a preferred place on the year's calendar. About four years ago we had a report on the subject from the Public Affairs Committee which recommended that the present system be continued, but under stricter municipal control. The war came along to suspend most of our improvement plans, as well as budget increases for department expenses. In the interval there developed a strong sentiment for municipal collection of some kind, and about a year ago the whole subject was referred to the Research and Advisory Commission for a definite plan. The commission found the problem did not lend itself to easy solution. The more the subject is gone into, the more it is found to be a many-sided question, because there is no well-defined practice, and the matter appears still to be in a more or less experimental stage. A variety of systems and plans have been adopted throughout the country and are being tried out. This will explain why the commission has been so long in bringing in its report. It was unwilling to make a recommendation until satisfied that it had a plan which would fit our own case. No one can read the report without appreciating the amount of work necessary to its preparation. It is a most thorough and comprehensive statement and will greatly facilitate decisive action. It has been considered in conferences between the common council and commission, and city officials, and the plan as a whole has been approved. But we have thought it best to give people an opportunity to study the plan and present their views regarding it. Accordingly, the report has been printed for distribution and a public hearing on the subject will be had at a later date. It is a satisfaction to know that we have at last a definite plan; and unless a better plan develops as a result of public discussion on this report it would seem that there is nothing to prevent the new system being established during the coming year.

PERMANENT PAVEMENTS

Just before the war we adopted a definite policy with regard to permanent pavements, the plan being to replace the water-bound macadam which will not stand up under modern traffic, with brick and concrete throughout the business section and on our principal thoroughfares. The

plan, as laid out, involved a total of from twelve to fifteen miles of such permanent pavement, constructing about three miles a year until completed. Of course this work had to be discontinued during the war, and on account of the heavy cost involved under present conditions the work has since been carried forward slowly. As costs come down, it will be possible to proceed more rapidly, and there can be no doubt that the construction of permanent pavements on streets where the traffic is heavy is in the interest of real economy, notwithstanding the large amount of money involved. It will not cost much more each year to pay interest on the investment, the amount required to retire bonds, and the low maintenance charges, than it now costs to keep the worn out macadam pavements in passable repair. In this connection I would report that the city will be in a position to continue the permanent pavement on West Front Street in the near future, as we have recently through conferences with the Public Service Railway Company obtained their definite assurance that they will, during the coming year, do the necessary work to put their tracks in good repair between Washington Avenue and the Dunellen line.

THE WATER QUESTION

In a communication earlier in the month I submitted the proposition which the water companies have made to Plainfield and the other municipalities which they serve. It constitutes their own solution of the water problem. The water companies in presenting their plan make two assertions, first, that there is, as a matter of fact, an insufficient supply of water; and second, that on account of impaired credit, due to causes beyond their control, they are unable to obtain the capital needed to develop additional sources of supply absolutely necessary to safeguard the public against a possible water famine. It is to be expected that there will be considerable opposition to this proposition by the companies. There will be people who will say that there is no shortage of supply. There will be others who will charge the companies with devising a clever scheme to put something over. Both of these things may be true. Again they may not. There is no reason to get excited over the matter. We are not bound to accept this offer. The companies in presenting the plan frankly invite the municipalities to make a thorough investigation, with experts of their own selection, of the companies' properties, sources of supply, and financial condition. There is nothing to prevent Plainfield and the other municipalities from checking every statement that has been made by the companies in relation to this whole matter. There is nothing to hinder Plainfield on its own account from settling the question, if it is not already settled, whether there is any way for it to obtain for its own exclusive use the water pumped from the Netherwood wells, or elsewhere at any point within the city limits. Some of these matters have already been the subject of investigation at considerable expense in previous years, and the courts have passed on the question of condemnation by one municipality of a common source of supply. It really does not seem that the door is open to play the mountebank and throw this new plan into the discard without giving the companies a fair hearing. They not only solicit the closest scrutiny of their own affairs, but say that they will be glad to entertain any counter proposition which the municipalities may wish to present. It has happened that this water question has come to the front somewhat rapidly during the last year and has developed during conferences and negotiations in which I have taken active part, so that I would be sorry to retire from office and leave the matter not fully understood. No one could feel more strongly than I do

that everything should be done that can be done, not only to keep Plainfield water for Plainfield people but also to see that water is furnished to the people as cheaply as possible. Nor is there any reason why the water companies should not be held to strict accountability for their public obligations. The matter has now been brought to a point where it can be subjected to the clear light of day, with everybody's cards on the table. No more than this could be asked.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

We have just placed a war memorial tablet on the exterior of the Municipal Building, and another to be placed inside at a later date will give the names of approximately fifteen hundred men who entered the military and naval service from this city during the war, including those who lost their lives in the cause. But it has not been intended that these two tablets shall take the place of the original war memorial project. The status of that matter is as follows. Soon after the armistice I appointed a War Memorial Advisory Committee to recommend a memorial for Plainfield which will reflect the best standards of our period and enable us to enrich the city with some work either of art or usefulness. After months of study, during which the committee collected information as to what other cities are proposing to do, and invited suggestions from our own people, a recommendation was made that the memorial combine the monumental and utilitarian types in the form of a clock-tower and rostrum for outdoor public speaking, provided the city should decide to create a square in the business section as a solution of the traffic problem. Of course a memorial of that kind would be out of place except in a square centrally located. The council very properly decided to put the public square question up to the people, on account of its importance and the many interests involved, and the voters were of opinion that a less expensive way could be found to meet the traffic problem. Few will quarrel with a decision reached by popular vote, because that is a democratic way we have, and it fixes responsibility. Probably time alone will tell whether it was a wise decision. But the result is that the War Memorial Committee, which acts only in an advisory capacity, cannot make a new recommendation until the city furnishes a site, because the character of the memorial naturally depends on the character of the location. The plan all along has been for the city to supply the location, the memorial itself to be paid for by popular subscription. If that plan is to be followed the city before long will be in a position to offer the enlarged City Hall grounds for a memorial in the form of some kind of a monument; or the new municipal parkway along Green Brook for a much wider choice, such as a gateway, recreation field, community house, or other useful improvement. I have recently appointed three new members on the committee, to represent the American Legion, so that the views of our war veterans may have recognition and consideration. The committee was appointed too soon after the war to have made this possible at the time. From the foregoing, it will be seen that the War Memorial Advisory Committee, which is representative and has already made a thorough study of the subject, is prepared to assist the city further in this matter at any time. A more detailed account of the work of the committee and of its findings regarding the various kinds of war memorials, will be found in two communications to the council under date of April 21, and December 1, 1919.

THE CITY HALL PARK

It will be recalled that last summer an ordinance was passed for the acquisition of the properties between the municipal building and Fifth Street, to enlarge the grounds and form a small but attractive city hall park. The reasons for taking title immediately, although the development of the park may be deferred until it can be created at less expense than now, were explained in communications to the council on June 7th and July 19th. After the adoption of the ordinance the city treated with the owners of the three parcels of land on the question of price; and as no agreement was reached proceeded as provided by statute to make them definite offers. As a result the Weintrob and Shepherd properties have been acquired at the prices which the city had fixed as fair and offered to pay. The city's offer for the Neumann property was not accepted, and this will be taken by condemnation.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS

The public comfort station matter rests where it was a year ago. There is no doubt that this is an improvement which from the standpoint of the public health should be made as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that a definite decision will soon be reached as to the widening of Park Avenue, because it has been felt that if this is done there will be found a near location for a public comfort station in the heart of the business section, where it ought to be located because it is there that people are found in large numbers. But unless this widening project, long needed, is soon decided upon, another location for a comfort station in the business section must be provided. The matter is referred to here only to explain that the project has been waiting for a decision in respect to the Park Avenue widening, and decisions on propositions for new streets,—one of them a street connecting North Avenue and Front Street, and another a suggestion to connect Watchung Avenue and Somerset Street along the brook. At one of these points a good site might be found, if either project is carried through. The whole problem is one of location, there being nothing else to defer action as soon as building costs approach the normal sufficiently to justify city improvement projects other than those of undeniable necessity.

The submission of this report affords me the opportunity of saying a personal word of farewell to you who have been my close associates during this last year of my term of office. I do not know that I would have felt that I could undertake the work, if it had been possible six years ago to glance into the future and know all that it would involve. But it is impossible to look back over this period with regret. It has brought new friendships. It has brought me into closer touch with men. I think I have a better understanding of them. I have learned to know them better. Public office is a school where one learns tolerance if nothing else and where one is always finding a great deal of good in unsuspected quarters. I know that I have myself gained much of real value in life from experience, and it will be enough if I may feel in return that I have made some contribution to the public welfare.

In thanking the members of your honorable body for your interest and help in the work upon which we have been engaged, I mean to include also the other city officials, the heads of departments, and the rank and file in every branch in the municipal service. It is this fine loyalty and devotion of officials and employees to the peoples' interests which has

made the work of the last six years a pleasure even when it was hardest.

I am happy in bequeathing to my successor, if I may put it that way, an association with a council of men which I am sure he will find to be, as I have found it, one of the very pleasant experiences of life, always to be remembered. I wish him and you a Happy New Year and a successful one.

LEIGHTON CALKINS,
Mayor.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J. FOR THE YEAR 1920

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
January 1, 1920, Balances: General \$27,427.08 Library 10,132.59 City Hall 92.10 Sewer Extension 635.44 Storm Sewer 83.38 Street Improve- ment 671.67 Snow and Ice .. 21.62 Assessment Trust 25,613.82 Martin Act Trust 1,382.04	Street and Sewers.. \$120,195.02 Police 46,535.85 Police (1919 Obligations) 118.07 Shade Tree Commis- sion 2,700.47 Fire Department 85,131.76 Fire Department (1919 Obligations) 2,906.30 Alms Dept. 16,302.90 Public Library 15,507.86 Public Schools 289,235.00 Publishing and Ad- vertising 1,833.15
Deduct Permanent Pavement Fund Overdrawn 460.38	Salaries: Mayor .. \$300.00 Corpora- tion Coun- sel 4,200.00 City Clerk 2,600.00 City Treasurer 2,250.00 Stenogra- phers... 4,221.77 Janitors .. 2,310.00
Taxes 918,881.13 Assessments 93,920.11 Franchise and Gross Receipts Taxes.. 39,102.51	Tax Department .. 9,553.09 Tax Department (1919 Obligations) 884.75 Building Inspector Department 1,558.98 City Court 1,797.78 District Court 4,968.83 Board of Health .. 15,000.00 Street Lighting ... 20,523.20
Franchise and Gross Receipts Taxes unpaid in 1919.. 8,471.15 Theatre and Show Licenses 300.00 City Clerk Licenses 7,361.50	Sinking Fund Com- mission 16,310.00 City's Assessed Share of Improve- ments 30,147.00 Muhlenberg Hos- pital 7,500.00 Pension Fund 3,378.96 Fire Insurance Pre- miums 303.32 Audit 3,055.00 Memorial Day 150.00
City Clerk—Fees and Incidentals.. 635.79 District Court— Fines 1,155.65 Police Court—Fines 3,180.50	Street Improvement (Macadami z i n g, etc.) 3,613.77 Sanitary and Storm Sewer Construc- tion 23,269.59 Permanent Pave- ment 18,259.68 Theatre Licenses paid to Fire De- partment Pension Fund 300.00 Watchung Ave. Widening 42,181.32
Board of Health— Fees and Fines.. 587.50 Tax Searches 785.25 Interest and Costs 24,030.98 County Collector— Refund of Elec- tion Expenses .. 347.74	Proposed Improve- ment, Fifth St., Plainfield Ave.
Jitneys—5% Gross Receipts 880.83 Assessment Funds applied to Bond Principal and In- terest 25,715.00	
Call Box Service 200.00 Public Recreation Committee 67.28 Treasurer's Postage Refund 7.21 Title Search Re- funds 23.50	
Librarian Public Library 1,123.81 Bond Issues—City Hall and Sewers 416,000.00	
Premium on Bonds Sold 1,343.68 Rent from City Property 741.68 Unused Balance of City Hall Build- ing Fund 1,600.00	
\$65,599.96	

Streets and Sewers	
Department	6,039.13
Police Department	84.40
Alms Department ..	317.27
Shade Tree Department	41.26
Fire Department ..	1,597.16
Borrowed Money, viz.:	
Tax Anticipation and Delinquency Isolation Hospital Emergency	60,000.00
Permanent Pavement of 1919 ..	1,500.00
Public Park Land	18,720.06
State Highway ..	18,663.00
East Second St. Property	500.00
Central Ave. and Randolph Road Storm Sewer ..	12,659.40
Street Improvement of 1920 (East End)	23,000.00
Special Street Improvement	4,000.00
Watchung Ave. Widening	30,000.00
Kenyon Ave. Improvement	43,000.00
Sewer Extension of 1919 (Rose Street)	500.00
Flagging and Curbing	600.00
Green Brook Park	2,500.00
	4,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,774,784.48

and West Front St. (State Highway)	770.06
Special Street Improvement	26,046.10
Kenyon Ave. Improvement	147.96
Dental Clinic	500.00
Emergency Repairs to Isolation Hospital	1,214.10
Flagging and Curbing	2,694.96
Taxes Refunded ..	208.88
Research and Advisory Commission	45.00
Interest on Bonds, viz.:	
Sewer .. \$34,612.50	
School .. 34,115.00	
Police Station ..	573.75
Street Improvement ..	6,390.00
Fire Apparatus ..	300.00
Steam Roller ..	127.50
City Hall	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	86,118.75

Interest on Notes, viz.:	
Sewer ... \$5,280.66	
City Hall 3,170.42	
Flagging and Curbing	173.28
Snow and Ice	1.51
Tax	117.24
Emergency Public Park Land ..	315.22
Fire Dept	
Land	282.73
	<hr/>
	9,362.31

Notes Paid, viz.:	
Flagging and Curbing	\$3,085.00
Snow and Ice	100.00
Sewer ..	253,800.00
City Hall	213,200.00
Tax ...	20,000.00
	<hr/>
	490,185.00

Bonds Matured, viz.:	
Sewer .. \$17,000.00	
School ..	6,000.00
Police Station ...	1,500.00
Street Improvement ..	13,000.00
Fire Apparatus ..	1,000.00
Steam Roller ..	500.00
	<hr/>
	39,000.00

Acquisition of Property, viz.:	
East Second St. for Fire Dept. ...	\$12,659.40
Adjoining City Hall	18,383.63

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

Green Brook Park .. 4,588.78	
	35,631.81
Memorial Tablet ..	\$858.00
Liquor License Re- bate	916.13
Union County Tax..	131,164.15
State School Tax ..	90,358.61
State Road Tax	36,914.06
County Road Bonds, Interest and Sink- ing Fund	495.71
Assessment Funds applied to Bond Principal and In- terest	25,715.00
Office Supplies, Sta- tionery and Post- age	2,133.56
Maintenance and Up- keep of Municipal Building	2,795.35
Surety Bond Pre- miums	342.50
Election Expenses .	1,036.52
Badges and License Tags	160.86
Sidewalk through City Park	874.86
Expense of Bond Is- sue	1,178.71
N. J. State League of Municipalities..	100.00
Reporting Commu- nicable Diseases..	73.90
City Hall Litiga- tion	940.89
Care of Town Clock	30.00
Pound Keeper	30.00
Telephone and Tel- egraph	260.72
Undistributed inci- dentals	224.32
	<u>\$1,787,632.20</u>
Cash Balances:	
General	7,424.34
Library	7,748.54
Martin Act Trust	1,382.04
Assessment Trust	29,554.51
Sewer Extension of 1919	101.44
State Highway ..	95.63
Watchung Ave. Widening	1,124.66
Street Improve- ment of 1920 ..	386.23
Central Ave. Storm Sewer	312.15
Randolph Road Storm Sewer ..	2.87
Public Park Land	302.87
Special Street Im- provement	3,953.90
Green Brook Park	11.22
Kenyon Ave. Im- provement	352.04
	<u>\$ 52,752.24</u>
	<u>\$1,840,384.44</u>

\$1,840,384.44

DETAILS OF STREET DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, Engineering and Street	\$9	9,681.45
Labor (Patching, surface treatment and repair work)		12,281.89
Snow Removal—Streets		5,841.84
Snow Removal—Sidewalks		2,024.71
Horse Hire		3,293.25
Cleaning and Sprinkling Paved Streets		8,680.72
Sprinkling Macadam Streets		1,764.00
Horse Maintenance, Stable and Drivers		8,016.51
City Dumps		371.65
Traffic Post Maintenance		883.08
Tarvia "B"		10,040.72
Asphalt for patching		2,921.92
Stone		5,414.10
Slag and Sand		1,587.95
Cement		256.05
Supplies (Office and Field)		1,158.86
Equipment, including Motor Truck		8,539.62
Street Sign Maintenance		93.22
Automobile Maintenance		1,312.85
Steam Roller Maintenance and Engineer		2,278.44
Storm Sewer Maintenance		736.80
Burying Cats and Dogs		206.50
Unimproved Street Maintenance		187.27
Miscellaneous Expenses		220.57
Telephones		127.08
Special		695.46
Bituminous Resurfacing, Park Avenue		12,989.68
		<hr/>
		\$101,606.19

STREET DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS.

From companies and individuals for repairing macadam streets.....	\$3,281.28
From Public Service Railway Company for surface treatment of macadam streets	924.63
From Water, Gas and Electric Companies for repairing ditches in paved streets	400.49
From sale of material, labor, etc.	140.40
From Public Service Railway Company for removing snow	1,070.10
From individuals for repairing and replacing traffic posts	21.00
From unclaimed warrant, and overpayment returned	48.23
	<hr/>
	\$5,886.13

DETAILS OF SEWER DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries: Engineering Department	\$1,756.12
Repairing and cleaning sewers and appurtenances	2,475.47
Supplies	106.12
Pumping Stations	4,129.83
Special Items	749.86
Automobile, Repair, Supplies and Insurance	651.60
New Equipment	268.02
Joint Meeting, Disposal Works	8,451.81
	<hr/>
	\$18,588.83

SEWER DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS.

From Sewer Permits	\$143.00
From Rent, 48 Rock Avenue	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$153.00

POLICE DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS.

Regular Police	\$38,095.06
Patrol Driver	1,453.55
Clerk	902.27
Stationery and Supplies	128.82
City Physician	233.34
Printing	119.60
Maintenance of Gamewell System	423.00
Telephone	52.58
Department Expenses	590.36
Pension	504.38
Traffic Posts	918.00

Electric Supplies	29.10
Gasoline	220.83
Headquarter Supplies	119.38
Maintenance of Autos	299.60
Bicycle Repair	195.60
Plumbing	151.95
Painting Traffic Posts	99.00
Western Union	45.88
Repairs to Buildings	48.64
Water Supply	26.96
Removal of Ashes	17.50
New Ford Car	194.00
New Bicycles (9)	540.00
Maintenance of Prisoners	145.50
New Motorcycle	440.00
Public Service Gas51
Substitute Driver and Clerk	60.83
Uniforms	371.16
Fuel	100.98
Laundry	7.47

Year 1919 Obligations paid in 1920	\$46,535.85
	118.07

Sundry Receipts	\$46,653.92
	\$84.40

DETAILS OF ALMS DEPARTMENT (POOR FUND). DISBURSEMENTS.

OFFICE:

Services	\$1,840.00	
Incidentals	75.18	\$1,915.18

OUTDOOR RELIEF:

Rents	\$1,853.00	
Provisions	1,814.30	
Fuel	309.70	
Board and Care	3,237.86	\$7,214.86

MISCELLANEOUS:

Visiting Nurse Association. (Special Appropriation)	\$500.00	
Anti-Tuberculosis League. (Special Appropriation)	500.00	
Incidentals	738.75	\$1,738.75

INDUSTRIAL HOME:

Services	\$1,513.50	
Supplies	3,041.56	
Repairs	201.46	
City Farm	677.59	\$5,434.11

Sundry Receipts	\$16,302.90
	\$317.27

DETAILS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS

Apparatus Repairs, Gasoline, Oil, Equipment to Repair Apparatus, Small Equipment and Supplies	\$5,779.41
Awnings, Chairs, Rugs, etc.	158.00
Bonuses.	9,169.78
Building Repairs	996.97
Chief's Convention Expenses	250.00
Clerk's Salary	630.00
Electrician's Salary	1,800.00
Fire College Expenses	58.25
Fire Alarm System Maintenance	558.56
Fuel	878.30
Gas and Electricity	450.84
Horse Hire	71.00
Hydrant Rentals	6,165.89
Incidentals	379.70
Insurance	637.90
Laundry	314.11

New Pumping Engine	12,500.00
Pension Fund by Men	645.61
Physician and Hospital	290.14
Printing and Stationery	90.94
Purchase of Sled	35.00
Salaries	43,016.25
Telephone	255.11

\$85,131.76
2,906.30

Year 1919 Obligations Paid in 1920 \$88,038.06

Receipts—Sale of Gasoline to City Departments, and Sundries \$1,597.16

PUBLIC LIBRARY DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries:		
Librarian and Assistants	\$7,756.90	
Janitor	1,060.00	\$8,816.90
Books and binding		2,697.23
Subscriptions to periodicals		601.35
Stationery, printing and advertising		260.29
Fuel and Lights		1,237.63
Repairs		782.50
Insurance		597.25
Library supplies		216.56
Telephone		57.70
Water		72.45
Entertaining N. J. Library Association		168.00
		\$15,507.86

STATEMENT OF LIBRARY FUND—YEAR 1920.

Receipts: January 1, 1920, Balance	\$10,132.59	
Appropriation	12,000.00	
Bank Interest	236.50	
Amount Transferred by Library Treasurer	887.31	\$23,256.40
Disbursements as shown		15,507.86
December 31, 1920, Balance		\$7,748.54

DETAILS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS

TAX DEPARTMENT:		
Salaries—Collector	\$3,500.00	
Assessors	1,850.00	
Collector's and Assessors', Clerks and Sten-		
ographers	2,933.52	
Stationery, Printing and Office equipment, Telephone and		
Miscellaneous Expenses, including 1919 obligations	2,154.32	\$10,437.84
BUILDING INSPECTOR:		
Salary—Building Inspector	\$1,200.00	
Expenses of Department	358.98	\$1,558.98
CITY COURT:		
Salary—Judge	\$1,700.00	
Expenses of Office	97.78	
		1,797.78
DISTRICT COURT:		
Salaries—Judge	\$2,500.00	
Clerk	1,607.66	
Sergeant-at-Arms	712.50	
Expenses of Office	148.67	\$4,968.83

SEWER EXTENSION of 1919. (Completed but not assessed.)

	Debits	Credits
Construction Expenses	\$3,998.56	
Notes Issued		\$4,100.00
Cash Balance	101.44	
	\$4,100.00	\$4,100.00

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

PUBLIC PARK LAND. (Adjoining City Hall).

Property Acquired in 1920	\$18,383.63	
Title Search Refund		\$23.50
Notes Issued		\$18,663.00
Cash Balance	302.87	
	<u>\$18,686.50</u>	<u>\$18,686.50</u>

STREET IMPROVEMENT. (Watchung Avenue Widening.)

Expended in 1919	\$194.02	
Expended in 1920	42,181.32	
Notes Issued		\$43,500.00
Cash Balance	1,124.66	
	<u>\$43,500.00</u>	<u>\$43,500.00</u>

STREET IMPROVEMENT. (Permanent Pavement of 1919 not yet assessed.)

Expended in 1919	\$108,528.75	
Expended in 1920	18,191.31	
Notes Issued		\$126,720.06
	<u>\$126,720.06</u>	<u>\$126,720.06</u>

STREET IMPROVEMENTS—(EAST END)

Expended in 1920	\$3,613.77	
Notes Issued		\$4,000.00
Cash Balance	386.23	
	<u>\$4,000.00</u>	<u>\$4,000.00</u>

STREET IMPROVEMENT. (STATE HIGHWAY.)

Expended in 1919	\$134.31	
Expended in 1920	770.06	
Notes Issued		\$1,000.00
Cash Balance	95.63	
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

STREET IMPROVEMENT. (THE SPECIAL 1920 REPAIRS.)

Amount Expended	\$26,046.10	
Notes Issued		\$30,000.00
Cash Balance	3,953.90	
	<u>\$30,000.00</u>	<u>\$30,000.00</u>

STREET IMPROVEMENT. (KENYON AVENUE.)

Expended in 1920	\$147.96	
Notes Outstanding		\$500.00
Cash Balance	352.04	
	<u>\$500.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>

GREEN BROOK PARK.

Property Acquired in 1920	\$4,588.78	
Notes Outstanding		\$4,600.00
Cash Balance	11.22	
	<u>\$4,600.00</u>	<u>\$4,600.00</u>

STORM SEWERS—Central Avenue and Randolph Road.

Expended in 1920	(Central Ave.)	\$22,187.85	
Expended in 1920	(Randolph Road)	497.33	
Notes Issued	(Central Ave.)		\$22,500.00
Notes Issued	(Randolph Road)		500.00
Cash Balance	(Central Ave.)	312.15	
Cash Balance	(Randolph Road)	2.67	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>

VALUATIONS OF 1920	\$36,559,782.00
TAX RATE PER THOUSAND	25.50
STATE SCHOOL TAX	90,358.61
UNION COUNTY TAX	131,161.15
STATE ROAD TAX	36,914.06
COUNTY ROAD BOND INTEREST AND SINK- ING FUND	495.71

BONDS OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1920**SEWERS**

Issue dated January 1, 1897, 4%	\$124,000.00		
Amount paid	96,000.00	\$28,000.00	
Issue dated May 1, 1902, 4%		41,000.00	
Issue dated May 1, 1907, 4½%	68,000.00		
Amount paid	26,000.00	42,000.00	
Issue dated Nov. 1, 1909, 4%		43,000.00	
Issue dated Nov. 1, 1914, 5%		92,000.00	
Issue dated Dec. 1, 1919, 5%	216,000.00		
Amount paid	6,000.00	210,000.00	
Joint Sewer bonds, April 1, 1914			
First issue 4½%	\$30,000.00		
Amount paid	20,000.00	10,000.00	
Second issue 5%	75,000.00		
Third issue 4½%	145,000.00		
Fourth issue 5%	36,000.00	266,000.00	
			\$722,000.00

SCHOOLS.

First Issue—High School 4%	123,000.00		
Amount paid	43,000.00	80,000.00	
Second issue—High School 4%		40,000.00	
Third issue—High School 4½%		230,000.00	
High School Furnishings, 4%	13,000.00		
Amount paid	13,000.00	0.00	
Darrow Ave.—Sinking Fund 4½%		95,000.00	
Darrow Ave. Furnishing—Sinking Fund 4%		10,000.00	
Dunellen Ave.—Sinking Fund 4%		45,000.00	
Evergreen Ave. 4½%		96,000.00	
Emerson Ave. 4½%		30,000.00	
Emerson Ave. 5%		134,000.00	760,000.00

STREETS.

First Brick Pavement 4½%	31,000.00		
Amount paid	19,000.00	12,000.00	
Second Brick Pavement 4½%	142,000.00		
Amount paid	20,000.00	122,000.00	134,000.00

OTHER ISSUES ..

Police Headquarters 4½%	25,500.00		
Amount paid	13,500.00	12,000.00	
Fire Apparatus 5%	7,000.00		
Amount paid	2,000.00	5,000.00	
Steam Roller 5%	2,800.00		
Amount paid	500.00	2,300.00	
City Hall, 5% dated Dec. 1, 1919		200,000.00	219,300.00
			\$1,835,300.00

FLOATING DEBT TO BE PAID BY ASSESSMENT, BOND ISSUE, AND BUDGET APPROPRIATION.

Notes for money borrowed:			
Sewer Extension and Storm Sewer	\$	41,800.00	
Street Improvement		207,220.06	
Acquisition of land and property		35,922.40	
Isolation Hospital repair		1,500.00	286,442.41

BALANCE SHEET

CURRENT ASSETS.

Cash—General	\$7,424.34
Library Fund	7,748.54
Martin Act Trust	1,382.04
Taxes Unpaid	204,179.46
Assessments Unpaid	7,674.03
Franchise and Gross Receipt Taxes Unpaid	23,056.32
Due from Board of Health	703.93
Emergency Repairs to Isolation Hospital awaiting payment from 1921 Appropriation	1,500.00

\$253,668.66

CAPITAL ASSETS

Cash—Improvement Funds	\$6,642.81
Assessment Funds	29,554.51
Streets and Equipment	425,803.07
Sewers	1,016,275.86
Police Headquarters	25,781.90
Fire Department Property and Equipment	108,067.79
School Buildings	834,000.00
City Hall and Adjoining Property	256,468.03
City Storage Yard	8,507.30
Green Brook Park	4,588.78
Sinking Fund Commission	\$5,326.77
Assessments due	74,011.91
City's Share Improvements	250,836.06

\$3,125,864.79

\$3,379,533.45

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Sundry Obligations Unpaid	\$8,820.38
Assessment Adjustment	22.00
Library Account	7,748.54
Martin Act Account	1,382.04
Notes Payable, viz.: Emergency	1,500.00
Delinquent 1920 Tax	40,000.00
Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	39,366.25
Revenue Surplus	154,829.45

\$253,668.66

CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

Notes Payable	\$284,942.46
Bonds Outstanding	1,835,300.00
Flagging and Curb-ing Reserve	273.45
Capital Surplus ..	1,005,346.88

\$3,125,864.79

\$3,379,533.45

ARTHUR E. CRONE,
City Treasurer.

December 31, 1920.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER

Plainfield, N. J., December 29, 1920.

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, N. J.

Gentlemen:—I beg to submit herewith my first annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The new department of Streets and Sewers organized under an ordinance approved January 22, 1920 took over, on February 1st, 1920, the management of the streets and sewers of the City which had formerly been in charge of the Street Commissioner, Engineer of Sewers and City Surveyor. An investigation of the affairs of these departments disclosed the fact that, in common with practically all municipalities in the country, Plainfield was suffering from the restrictions placed upon the proper maintenance of its streets through the contingency of the war, which resulted not only in increasing the cost of all materials and labor entering into work of this kind to an extent never before known, but frequently rendered impossible the procuring of necessary labor and material at any price.

The Street and Sewer budget for the year 1920 was fixed by the Common Council at \$120,340.00. Of this amount \$10,000.00 was allotted to the payment of the City's share of the maintenance of the Joint Sewage Disposal Plant, \$10,340.00 to the maintenance of the sewage pumping stations and sewers within the City limits and \$100,000.00 to what was designated as Street Maintenance.

The last named item, however, was expected to cover the cost of many things besides actual street maintenance, as ordinarily understood. For instance, all engineering and office salaries are included in this item, although these salaries are paid principally for work that has nothing to do with street maintenance. The sums expended for removing snow and restoring street openings made by public utility corporations, as well as the Street Railway Company's share of the cost of street maintenance, for all of which the City is reimbursed, are included in this appropriation, together with such items as traffic post maintenance, care of ash dumps, disposition of dead animals, sprinkling and cleaning of streets, and the like, which, while they are proper charges against this department, are not really a part of the cost of maintaining street surfaces.

Although the appropriation was the largest in the history of the City, the extraordinary charges against it, such as City Engineer's salary, a new item, cost of motor truck and unanticipated cost of cleaning up the exceptionally heavy snow storms of February and March, in all amounting to about \$16,650.00 reduced the appropriation for the purpose of comparison to about \$83,350.00 as against \$80,000.00 in 1919. This year the wages of laborers increased 22%, the cost of Tarvia "B" increased 10%, the cost of Tarvia "X" in barrels increased 18% and the cost of stone increased 30%, as compared with the prices of 1919, so that it will be seen that, so far as actual purchasing power is concerned, the Department had less money for street maintenance this year than last.

In July it became evident that the budget appropriation would not be sufficient to make the repairs to the streets rendered necessary by the extremely trying conditions of the previous winter, coupled with the enforced reduction in maintenance work for two years previous, which was made necessary by war conditions before referred to. After careful consideration of the situation, the Council concluded that the wisest plan would be to borrow \$30,000.00 to be expended on the street surfaces as an emergency measure, and this was done. Of this amount \$25,626.42

was expended. The Department was enabled, with this additional money to preserve the surfaces of many macadam streets which would have doubtless disintegrated during the coming winter to an extent that would have required a much greater expense to put them in order at some future time. I believe that, while in the present instance, the plan of borrowing money for street maintenance was fully justified, nevertheless it is a plan which should not be resorted to except in case of extreme emergency. I trust that the appropriation of 1921 will be made sufficient to not only pay for proper street maintenance for the current year but to retire a goodly portion of the notes covering the loan referred to.

I felt that for the year 1920 every dollar possible should be expended on the street surfaces and have refrained from undertaking any form of reorganization in the Street and Sewer Department which would involve any additional expense, except in this particular.

There is real need, however, for a reorganization of the engineering department, with a sufficient increase of force to keep pace with the growth of the City. Our system of cost keeping should be expanded and there should be better arrangements for the preservation and indexing of records that will in time be invaluable and in many cases impossible of replacement. Much map work should be done and the matter of the permanent monumenting of our streets should also be carried on. While the above mentioned items do not show results upon the surface they are nevertheless vital to the proper conduct of the Streets and Sewers Department.

The force in this department should also be large enough to better perform the duties of ordinance enforcement with which it is charged.

I feel that it is not the province of an annual report to deal at length with recommendations but rather to form a record of accomplishment and shall therefore only refer briefly to the making of changes in the method of conducting this department. I shall, however, take the liberty of presenting to the Council a detailed report covering certain recommendations for its consideration before the preparation of the 1921 Budget.

The Streets and Sewers Department includes three divisions, first, that of Engineering and Administration, second, that of Street maintenance and third, that of Sewer Maintenance. The first division, besides having general supervision over the work of the others, has charge of the design and construction of street and sewer improvements, the enforcement of ordinances, the furnishing of data to the Council and its Committees, the Board of Assessors and the Commissioners of Assessment to aid them in their work, and in general the conduct of all matters in the City pertaining to engineering. The second division has charge of the cleaning and maintenance of the streets and the third of the maintenance of the sewer system within the city limits.

Engineering Department

The unstable and inflated condition of the material and labor market made it seem advisable to undertake no extensive improvements, except the construction of the Central Avenue storm sewer, this year. This sewer was constructed as a part of the drainage system of the State Highway which will pass through Fifth Street and which, it was anticipated, would be constructed this year.

The work of the Engineering Department has consisted principally, in addition to matters of administration, of preparing plans, specifications and estimates for improvements which, with the exception of the Central Avenue storm sewer, now under construction, will be made next year. These have included the following:

Under Improvement Ordinance No. 202, the improvement with concrete curbs and gutters and macadam pavement of sections of Saint Mary's Avenue, Watson Avenue, George Street and Hill Street, the last named to be graded only.

Under Improvement Ordinance No. 203, the construction of a storm sewer in Central Avenue, from West Front Street to West Sixth Street, continuing the work commenced in 1916 when this sewer was constructed from Green Brook to the southerly side of West Front Street. This sewer is practically completed.

Under Improvement Ordinance No. 204, the extension of Saint Mark's Place from its northeasterly terminus to Leland Avenue. When this street is extended, it is proposed to install a sanitary sewer therein and to macadamize the street.

Under Improvement Ordinance Nos. 205 and 206 the installation of storm sewers to remedy the flooded conditions at the intersection of Randolph Road and Arlington Avenue, forming the foundation for a drainage system which will ultimately be extended through Randolph Road to Hillside Avenue and thence northerly for a considerable distance and will receive the storm water from a drainage area of about 256 acres.

Preliminary surveys were made and plans, specifications and estimates prepared for approval by the State Highway Department covering the construction of the section of the State Highway through the City which includes East and West Fifth Streets from Watchung Avenue to Painfield Avenue and Painfield Avenue from West Fifth Street to West Front Street. On May 11, 1920, the State Highway Commission allotted to the City the sum of \$65,000.00 toward paying the cost of paving the section of the State Highway above described but before a formal contract could be entered into by the Commission and the City, the Commission was removed from office by the Governor and a new Commission appointed. The matter of State aid in the construction of this section of the State Highway had then to be taken up anew with the new Commission and seems to be about to reach a satisfactory conclusion, but the paving of the street was necessarily postponed until next year.

A new sidewalk ordinance was prepared by this Department. This was necessary in order to make the City Ordinance conform with the requirements of the revision of the State Municipalities Law covering this matter. This opportunity was taken to make a number of changes in the Ordinance to better meet local conditions. No new sidewalk work could be undertaken this year for the reason that no money was provided in the budget to finance the construction cost until such time as the cost is recovered from the owners of abutting lands. Care should be taken that a sufficient amount is appropriated in the budget for 1921 to cover the cost of all sidewalk construction contemplated for that year.

During the year the laying of new concrete sidewalks on Emerson Avenue, Sumner Avenue and East Second Street under the ordinance passed in 1916 was completed.

The Department supervised the construction of sewers built at the expense of the owners of abutting lands in Spooner Avenue between West Seventh and West Eighth Streets, Hamilton Avenue, Waynewood Park and Melrose Avenue.

The annual revision of the City tax maps was made for the use of the Board of Assessors. These maps have now been in use five years and, in accordance with the requirements of the State Board of Taxation, a new set of maps must be filed with the Department in Trenton during the coming year. This is a work of considerable magnitude which should

be taken into consideration in preparing the Budget of this Department for 1921.

In addition to the special engineering work outlined above, the Department has taken care of such incidental work as the giving of grades for new sidewalks and curbs constructed by private parties, the inspection of sewer connections and work of like character.

The City Engineer is charged with the duty of advertising and mailing notices to all persons liable for assessment under the provisions of improvement ordinances as well as advertising and mailing notices connected with the work of the Commissioners of Assessment.

STREET MAINTENANCE

The Spring of 1920 found the permanent pavements of the City, except along the street railway tracks, in good condition but the macadam pavements with few exceptions were in need of bituminous surface treatment, and in some cases of extensive repairs and even resurfacing.

As mentioned in the earlier part of this report, the macadam streets were suffering from lack of proper maintenance for the last two or three years. This lack of maintenance was due in part to enforced limitations caused by war conditions, and in part to the fact that the increase in budget appropriations has not kept pace with the increased volume and cost of work required.

The Department undertook to carry out the policy, for this year, of doing everything it could to preserve the greatest area of existing macadam at the least possible expense. In line with this policy, it was decided to limit the resurfacing of streets to Watchung Avenue between Richmond Street and Hillside Avenue, Denmark Road and Berkeley Avenue from Belvidere Avenue to Leland Avenue and Park Avenue between Ninth Street and the City Line. The surfaces of these streets were in a deplorable condition. Park Avenue has a substantial eight inch Telford base laid in 1876, which was well worth utilizing as a base for a new bituminous macadam surface. This street was resurfaced with bituminous macadam under contract with the Jos. F. Burke Company for the sum of \$12,989.68.

Watchung Avenue, Denmark Road and Berkeley Avenue were resurfaced by our own force.

The efforts of the Department were concentrated on the bituminous patching of pot holes in macadam surfaces and the general treatment of macadam streets with Tarvia "B" and Slag.

With the additional money derived from the \$30,000.00 loan before referred to, the Department was able to do much valuable work in the way of street preservation, together with resurfacing other streets where conditions made it necessary. Streets so resurfaced included East and West Fourth Streets from Watchung Avenue to Plainfield Avenue, Watchung Avenue from East Front Street to Green Brook, Arlington Avenue, from Randolph Road to West Seventh Street and Putnam Avenue, from Franklin Place to the bituminous macadam pavement at Webster Place.

On the section of Putnam Avenue between Richmond Street and Webster Place, stone from the abandoned contact beds at the Rock Avenue Sewage disposal plant was utilized with good results.

In addition to the regular resurfacing above referred to, which included the scarification of the street surface and the addition of from two to four inches of new stone, a number of streets and sections of streets were scarified and levelled off and re-rolled, without the addition of new material.

Sections of the State Highway were treated in this manner with the

addition of a little new stone, for the purpose of tiding them over until the pavement can be laid.

We have added to our equipment a three and one-half ton Mack Motor Truck at a cost of \$5,569.00. This has been an invaluable aid in the season's work, in fact it is hard to see how, with the difficulty in securing deliveries of stone and tar, we could have done without it. The Department should have another lighter truck.

Street Cleaning and Sprinkling

The scope of the work of cleaning the permanent pavements throughout the City was considerably enlarged this year. Numerous well-founded complaints of the dirty condition of these pavements led the department on May 10th, 1920 to inaugurate a system of night sweeping in the business section with a horse-drawn broom and to increase the patrol force during the day. The cost of this service has been considerable, as will be shown by the financial report, but the results were satisfactory and the expenditure was, I believe, justified by the result.

It is probable that labor conditions will be such that in the future the same results can be secured at a smaller expense but I feel that, in any event, there should be no reduction in service in this particular.

Our facilities are not adequate to do all the water sprinkling that is required during the very dry season. Had the Street Railway Company lived up to its contract in the matter of sprinkling, the condition would have been greatly relieved, but it seems impossible to secure compliance with this provision of its franchise on the part of the Company. The sprinkling service to which the people are reasonably entitled would require the use of one more sprinkling wagon for the entire summer and another additional wagon during extremely dry or windy periods.

The purchase of a motor driven street sprinkler is worthy of investigation. The initial investment would be large and the interest, depreciation and cost of operation would be considerable. There is no question, however, but that much better service could be rendered therewith.

SEWER MAINTENANCE

The work of sewer maintenance has been of routine character. There has been no change in equipment, but the Randolph Road Pumping Station has been rendered practically fire-proof by an interior lining of asbestos board and covering the exterior of the building with stucco. This not only practically eliminates the fire hazard but greatly improves the appearance of the building.

The Huntington Avenue Pumping Station, where the amount of sewage has heretofore been so small that one or two operations per day, controlled by the attendant, were sufficient, must soon be equipped to operate automatically. This will require the installation of an additional air compressor at a cost of about \$500.00, which should be provided for in next year's budget.

The amount of sewage reaching the Randolph Road pumping station is increasing steadily and it will not be many years before a new pumping plant must be installed there. When this is done, however, the expense will be so large and the investment so permanent, that the money should properly be raised by a bond issue.

As will be noted from the Statistical report, there are 69.59 miles of sanitary sewers and 10.38 miles of storm sewers in the City. The appropriation was only sufficient to maintain a gang of two and part of the time three men to care for this large mileage of pipes. With this force

the sewers have all been flushed but only about three miles have been thoroughly cleaned during the year and it is largely a matter of good fortune that only one serious stoppage occurred. The sewer maintenance appropriation should be made large enough to permit the continuous employment of at least four men for the care of our sewer system.

If all poplar trees were removed from the streets and future planting of such trees forbidden, one great source of danger from root stoppages would be eliminated. The doing away with this variety of tree would certainly be no detriment to the City.

Appended hereto is a general statistical and financial report covering the operation of the Department for the year. It has been my purpose to so consolidate the financial statement that it will convey to the public a comprehensive idea of the cost of the principal items of operation of the Department and not to present a list of minute details which are largely unintelligible and, at best, uninteresting.

In conclusion I wish to express my great appreciation of the kindness and courtesy extended to me by the Mayor and Council in this first year of my work in the Department, which has been conducted under many trying conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER W. VARS,
City Engineer.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT

Streets

Length of Paved Streets	7.31 miles
Length of Bituminous Macadam Streets	8.69 miles
Length of water-bound macadam streets	50.86 miles
Length of Improved Streets	66.86 miles
Length of Unimproved Streets ..	21.30 miles
Total length of streets in City	88.16 miles
Area of Permanent Pavements	122,170 sq. yds.
Area of Bituminous Macadam Pavements	120,360 sq. yds.
Area of Water-bound Macadam Pavements	632,640 sq. yds.
Total area of pavements	875,170 sq. yds.
Area of Brick and Concrete Pavement constructed in 1919	25,384 sq. yds.
Area of Brick and Concrete Pavement constructed in 1920	None
Area of Bituminous Macadam surfacing in 1919 ..	9,000 sq. yds.
Area of Bituminous Macadam surfacing in 1920 ..	7,414 sq. yds.
Area of Macadam resurfaced in 1919	None
Area of Macadam resurfaced in 1920	40,366 sq. yds.
Area of Macadam treated with Tarvia "B" in 1919 ..	243,228 sq. yds.
Area of Macadam treated with Tarvia "B" in 1920 ..	324,104 sq. yds.
Cost of Bituminous surface treatment, 1919	\$0.061 per sq. yd.
Cost of Bituminous surface treatment, 1920	\$0.069 per sq. yd.
Amount of bituminous material for surface treatment used in 1919	69,615 gals. or 286 gals. per sq. yd.
Amount of bituminous material for surface treatment used in 1920	94,069 gals. or 29 gals. per sq. yds.

Cost of bituminous material for surface treatment applied in 1919	\$ 0.1314 per gal.
Cost of bituminous material for surface treatment applied in 1920	\$ 0.17 per gal.

Sewers

Length of Storm Sewers	10.38 miles
Length of sanitary sewers	69.59 miles
Number of house connections on sanitary sewers ..	5152
Pumping Stations	4
Auxiliary Pumping Stations	1

Average quantity of sewage pumped per day at the different stations is as follows:

	1918	1919	1920
Rock Avenue	101,700	167,566	163,726
Randolph Road	152,900	150,078	157,267
Monroe Avenue	22,900	32,691	25,671
Huntington Avenue	3,800	4,444	6,179

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Budget Appropriation, Street and Sewer Department,

Joint Sewage Disposal	\$ 10,000.00
City Sewer Maintenance	10,340.00
Street Maintenance and Miscellaneous Expenses	100,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$120,340.00

Disbursements

Joint Sewage Disposal	8,451.81
City Sewer Maintenance	10,137.02
Street Maintenance, including Gutter Cleaning, Bituminous Patching, Scarifying and reshaping macadam, cost of supplies, automobile maintenance and miscellaneous expenses	\$ 38,897.42
Snow Removal	7,866.55
Cleaning and Sprinkling Paved Streets	8,680.72
Sprinkling Macadam Streets	1,764.00
Resurfacing Park Avenue, between 9th Street and City Line	12,989.68
Engineering Salaries (Net)	7,605.87*
Bituminous Surface Treatment	13,980.01
Cost of Motor Truck	5,569.00
Care of City Dumps	371.65
Traffic Post Maintenance	882.08
Street Sign Maintenance	93.22
Macadam Resurfacing	2,905.00
(Denmark Road, Berkeley Avenue and Wat- chung Avenue)	<hr/>
	101,606.19

\$120,195.02

Unexpended Balance

144.98

*Exclusive of cost of engineering on permanent improvements.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

SPECIAL STREET MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

Appropriation\$ 30,000.00

Disbursements

Resurfacing Arlington Avenue from West 7th Street to Randolph Road	3,198.36
Resurfacing East and West Fourth Streets from Watchung Avenue to Plainfield Avenue	3,264.00
Repairing Belleview Avenue	575.79
Repairing Putnam Avenue, Franklin Place to Woodland Ave.	1,823.63
Repairing East Second Street, Watchung Avenue to Richmond Street	210.98
Repairing West Front Street, Washington Ave. to Grant Ave.	556.07
Repairing West Front Street, Clinton Ave. to Jefferson Ave. ...	352.68
Repairing Liberty Street	309.31
Bituminous Surface Treatment	8,383.17
Administration, general bituminous patching, supplies, automobile maintenance and miscellaneous expenses	6,932.43
	<hr/>
	\$25,626.42
Interest	419.68
	<hr/>
	Total, \$26,046.10
Unexpended Balance	3,953.90

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

Office of the Chief of Police

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 12, 1921.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit herewith to your Honorable Body this my Twenty-first Annual Report for the work performed by this Department for the year 1920.

Number of Arrests for the year	1,363
Composed of Males (White)	1157
Males (Col.)	149
Females (White)	38
Females (Col.)	19
	—1,363

Composed of the following Nationalities:

Americans	996
Afro-Americans	168
Russians	77
Irish	13
Italian	67
Hungarian	4
Polish	22
Greek	10
Norwegian	2
Japanese	1
Chinese	1
German	2
	—1,363

Charges Were As Follows

Game Laws	1
Bastardy	5
Drunkenness	32
Disorderly Conduct	206
Drunk and Disorderly	41
Selling liquor without a license	13
Violating Auto Law	65
Gambling	34
Reckless Driving	98
Bicycle Ordinance	8
Violating Traffic Law	252
Speeding	46
Peddling without a license	17
Non-Support	25
Adultery	7
Violating Health Code	8
Maintaining Disorderly House	4
Carnal Abuse	4
Hack and Jitney Law	12
Sodomy	1
Larceny	78
Breaking, Entering and Larceny	22
Driving Auto while under influence of liquor	2
Vagrancy	18
Fugitive from Justice	19

Discharging Firearms	5
Fire Ordinance	1
Dog Ordinance	184
Carrying Concealed Weapons	7
Abortion	1
Loitering	10
Violating Opium law	1
Selling Cider on Sunday	17
Assault and Battery	5
Manslaughter	2
Material Witness	2
Snow and Ice Violations	90
Alien Enemy	14
Passing Worthless CHECKS	5
Dynamiting House	1
	—1,363

Dispositions Were As Follows

Amount of fines collected during the year	\$4,259.00
Number of Cases disposed of	1,363
Number of Suspended Sentences	572
Number Fined	496
Held for Grand Jury	53
Bonds Forfeited	36
Number of Cases Dismissed	84
License Revoked	7
Cases Pending	12
Turned over to Other Authorities	46
Number Committed	11
Committed to Institutions	15
Held in Bonds	2
Probated	18
Held for Juvenile Court	11
	—1,363

Salaries Paid

Patrick S. Kiely, Chief	\$ 2,863.22
John J. Flynn, Captain	2,272.13
Maurice Higgins, Lieutenant	2,074.59
Andrew Saffron, Sergeant	1,976.20
Charles A. Flynn, Sergeant	1,976.20
Dennis O'Keeffe, Sergeant	1,976.20
Arthur McGinley, Patrolman	1,778.86
John Kelly, Patrolman	1,778.84
Tobias Nolan, Patrolman	1,778.84
Thomas Flatley, Patrolman	1,778.85
Richard Birmingham, Patrolman	1,778.84
Ferdinand Bader, Patrolman	1,778.84
Charles Wicht, Patrolman (Resigned)	758.22
George Muir, Patrolman	1,778.84
Roy Martin, Patrolman (Resigned)	894.07
William Russ, Patrolman (Resigned)	35.25
George Leorch, Patrolman	1,746.11
Ludwig Hefti, Patrolman (Resigned)	134.95
Michael Regan, Patrolman	1,721.46
Harry Henry, Patrolman (Resigned)	652.47

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

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Jacob Jonas, Patrolman	1,549.57
Dennis Dillon, Patrolman	1,549.55
Dennis O'Sullivan, Patrolman	1,549.57
Harry Meyer, Patrolman	544.88
Arthur Erber (Special)	377.55
Cordt Biederstadt (Special)	503.07
Thomas Bray (Special)	289.39
Maurice Daley (Special)	183.43
John Petty (Special), Resigned	15.07

 \$38,095.06

Regular Police	\$38,095.06
Patrol Driver	1,453.55
Clerk	902.27
Stationery and Supplies	128.82
City Physician	233.34
Printing	119.60
Maintenance of Gamewell System	423.00
Telephone	52.58
Department Expenses	590.36
Pension	504.38
Traffic Posts	918.00
Electric Supplies	29.10
Gasoline	220.83
Headquarter Supplies	119.38
Maintenance of Autos	299.60
Bicycle Repair	195.60
Plumbing	151.95
Painting Traffic Posts	99.00
Repairs to Buildings	48.64
Western Union	45.88
Water Supply	26.96
Removal of Ashes	17.50
New Ford Car	194.00
New Bicycles (9)	540.00
Maintenance of Prisoners	145.50
New Motorcycle	440.00
P. S. Gas51
Substitute Driver and Clerk	60.83
Uniforms	371.16
Fuel	100.98
Laundry	7.47

 \$46,535.85

Outstanding claims	4 498.35
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 Total \$51,034.20

Number of Houses reported Vacant during the year

January	22
February	9
March	6
April	18
May	20
June	54
July	81

August	69
September	24
October	14
November	11
December	16

Total 344

Number of Electric Lights reported out by Patrolmen

January	25
February	40
March	149
April	31
May	50
June	43
July	133
August	62
September	24
October	13
November	29
December	15

Total 614

Number of Complaints investigated during the year

January	100
February	77
March	152
April	162
May	225
June	187
July	122
August	184
September	152
October	135
November	163
December	108

Total 1,767

Name	Days Off Vacation Arrests		
P. S. Kiely	4	—	34
John J. Flynn	24	16	165
Maurice Higgins	24	16	91
Andrew Saffron	24	16	31
Charles A. Flynn	24	16	17
Dennis O'Keeffe	24	16	14
Arthur McGinley	24	12	126
John Kelly	24	12	40
Tobias Nolan	24	12	291
Thomas Flatley	24	12	39
Richard Birmingham	24	12	22
Ferdinand Bader	24	12	17
George Muir	24	12	39
Charles Wicht	8	—	10

Roy Martin	14	12	67
George Leorch	24	12	111
Michael Regan	24	12	22
Jacob Jonas	24	12	34
Dennis Dillon	24	12	14
Dennis O'Sullivan	24	12	22
Harry Meyer	9	—	44
Cordt Biederstadt	9	—	11
Arthur Erber	8	—	42
Thomas Bray	6	—	12
Maurice Daley	2	—	3
Harry Henry	10	—	15
Thomas O'Gorman	—	12	13
Others (State Inspectors, etc.)			17
			1,363

In presenting my report, there is a great deal to be said concerning the results of Prohibition. Many radical changes have been brought about through this recent legislation, but only a very few of the desired results have been accomplished. The saloon where many resorted for the purpose of getting strong drink, has been abolished and it is with civic pride that I say this city has received good results from Prohibition, and it is my earnest desire that the saloon shall never come back.

The second gratifying accomplishment, is that there has been a decrease of about fifty per cent in Drunkenness and Disorderly cases as Drunkenness undermines a man's health and destroys his vitality. There has been no appreciable decrease in crimes of a brutal and disgusting nature.

We have had a little trouble with bootleggers and speak easies during the past year. Many were apprehended, convicted and punished by the Court of Common Pleas and by our City Court.

The so-called Crime Wave has not struck Plainfield, and I am taking every precaution to prevent it. The principal highways of the City are being patrolled nightly and suspicious persons and vehicles are stopped and investigated. I am also co-operating with the State and County Authorities in their endeavor to exterminate the highwaymen.

The department is in need of the flashlight system, or recall boxes in certain sections of the City. It is often necessary to call a man to the box to inform him of some trouble and to give him a description, and you must wait a half or three quarters of an hour until he makes his next ring. This often causes loss of life and property which could be avoided by the installation of this system. I hope your Honorable Body will give this matter serious and immediate consideration.

I am happy to say that the force has been recruited to its former strength, both because of the better protection for the Community and because a great deal of extra work has been lifted from the shoulders of those faithful officers and patrolmen who stuck to the force through thick and thin, and who performed the work of two or three men during that period.

I am glad that your Honorable Body has seen fit to increase the salaries of the men and officers in this city and I hope you will make it so that it will be an incentive for a man to stay and do good work.

In conclusion I want to thank your Honorable Body for your efforts in providing everything possible to keep the force up and to maintain the standard of efficiency.

I wish to thank the Hon. William G. DeMeza, City Judge for his co-operation which has been a great help to me. I also wish to thank Walter L. Hetfield, Jr. Prosecutor of the Pleas for his advice and co-operation and also any citizen who has in any way contributed to the success of this department.

Respectfully submitted,

P. S. KIELY,
Chief of Police.

**REPORT OF CITY JUDGE
TO THE HONORABLE, THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD**

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit herewith, my Annual Report for the year 1920, as City Judge of the City of Plainfield, as follows:—

No. of cases disposed of	1424
No. Suspended sentences	524
No. Fined	496
No. Committed	24
No. Dismissed	126
No. Probated	23
No. turned over to other authorities	37
No. Held to await action of Grand Jury	50
No. Bonded to await action of Grand Jury	9
No. Sent to Morris Plains Insane Asylum	9
No. Bonds forfeited	48
No. Held to await action of Juvenile Court	8
No. Automobile licenses revoked	4
No. ordered to support family	9
No. sent to Jamesburg Reform School	2
No. cases not tried	10
No. fines remitted	4
No. parolled	2
No. released	3
	<hr/>
	1424 1424

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR,

1920\$4259.00

Disbursements

1920

Jan. 12.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Alfred Little	\$ 5.00
Jan. 12.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Joseph Stephens	10.00
Jan. 20.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Kingman & Hooper	10.00
Jan. 21.	John J. Flynn, ½ gambling fine of Nagi & others ...	55.00
Jan. 23.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Walter Smith	5.00
Feb. 14.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Edward Haryowitz	10.00
Feb. 14.	P. S. Kiely, John J. Flynn, Morris Higgins, Charles Flynn, D. O'Keefe, ½ gambling fine of Sadie E. Russel and Sigwah De Rheuby	37.50
Mch. 3.	Jean Yonandet, fine refunded	10.00
Mch. 26.	William L. Dill, fine of Arthur Hammond	5.00
Mch. 31.	William G. DeMeza, incidental expenses	15.00
Apr. 9.	William L. Dill, auto fine of David Goldberg	10.00
May 3.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Harry Davies	25.00
May 31.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Frank Joseph	5.00
May 3.	George Rutto, fine remitted	20.00
May 15.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Max Meisner	10.00
June 11.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Frank Gatewood	5.00
June 12.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Frank Gatewood	50.00
June 12.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Allyn Teets	25.00
June 15.	William L. Dill, auto fine of George W. Kerr	20.00
June 15.	William L. Dill, auto fine of John S. Cook	10.00

June 15.	William L. Dill, auto fine of David Trevas	5.00
June 15.	William L. Dill, auto fine of John Rizzi ..	3.00
June 15.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Geo. Reynolds	10.00
June 29.	William G. DeMeza, incidental expenses	15.00
July 3.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Wm. Diehl ..	10.00
July 6.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Frank Motellier	20.00
July 6.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Robert Syring	10.00
July 6.	William L. Dill, auto fine of George Pashas	5.00
July 6.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Charles Forges	20.00
July 6.	William L. Dill, auto fine of James Fosbre	5.00
July 12.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Clinton Johnson	2.00
July 13.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Haywood Duffin	10.00
July 22.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Fred Hummel	5.00
July 23.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Lewis Smith	10.00
July 24.	Board of Health, fine of Isadore Valelevsky	10.00
Aug. 2.	David Levitz, D.D. S. fine of Victor Levitz refunded..	10.00
Aug. 4.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Vincenzo Pallilo	10.00
Aug. 7.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Frank Hefle	5.00
Aug. 7.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Frank Karmack	5.00
Aug. 10.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Joseph Franklin	10.00
Aug. 18.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Solomon Nathanson	5.00
Aug. 18.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Louis Ritter	5.00
Aug. 18.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Charles Cummings	5.00
Aug. 24.	Wm. A. Logue, Game Commissioner, fine of A. A. Anderson	80.00
Aug. 27.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of McCann, VanDoren, Egstrom	15.00
Aug. 30.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Mayer, Zeller, Alfano, and Turkheimer	23.00
Aug. 31.	William L. Dill, auto fine of Edward Stranahan	5.00
Sept. 2.	E. M. Coffey, fine remitted	10.00
Sept. 2.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fines of Armstrong & Hansen	10.00
Sept. 3.	Board of Health, fine of Carl Wiegand	5.00
Sept. 7.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Morris Deutsch	5.00
Sept. 9.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Carmen Russi	10.00
Sept. 10.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Raymond Brick	5.00
Sept. 13.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Joseph De Fillipo	10.00
Sept. 13.	Joseph DeFillipo, fine reconsidered and \$15.00 refunded	15.00
Sept. 14.	John J. Cunningham, bond returned	10.00
Sept. 14.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of James H. Signaigo	25.00
Sept. 14.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Wm. H. Isaacs ..	5.00
Sept. 18.	Wm. G. DeMeza, incidental expenses	15.00
Sept. 25.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Arthur B. Wight	5.00
Sept. 27.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of William Banker	5.00
Oct. 2.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Philip O'Frias	5.00
Oct. 4.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Harry Witte	5.00
Oct. 4.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Martin Moscovitz	5.00
Oct. 9.	Maurice Higgins, ½ share of illegal liquor fine of William Touchon	25.00
Oct. 9.	P. S. Kiely, ¼ share of illegal liquor fine of William Touchon	25.00
Oct. 11.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Pasquale Caruso	5.00
Oct. 12.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Charles E. Painter	5.00
Oct. 13.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Eugene Traubner	5.00
Oct. 16.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Henry Schivelove	20.00
Oct. 18.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Isaac Hess	5.00

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Nov. 19.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Louis Boresoff	10.00
Nov. 22.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Townsend Carey & Henry Brooks	10.00
Nov. 23.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Robert Stryker	5.00
Nov. 24.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fines of Aubrey Henderson, and Fred Woolsey, \$35.00	35.00
Note:—This money should have been turned over to Mr. Dill during the Third Quarter, but was turned over to City by mistake.		
Nov. 27.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Raymond Jackson	10.00
Dec. 3.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of John Vitale, Paul Winckler & Gilbert Anderson	25.00
Dec. 4.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of Leroy Ramson ..	10.00
Dec. 9.	Wm. G. DeMeza, incidental expenses	15.00
Dec. 13.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fines of Hayes Lambert, Hiram Brown,	8.00
Dec. 19.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fines of Robert McCarroll	5.00
Dec. 19.	Wm. L. Dill, auto fine of William Thomas	10.00
Jan. 4.	John Kelly, being ½ illegal liquor fine of Samuel Furst	25.00
<hr/> Total amount turned over to City Treasurer ...		3180.50
		<hr/> \$1078.50

WILLIAM G. DeMEZA,
City Judge.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 7, 1921.

**REPORT OF THE PLAINFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1920.**

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit to you my first report as Chief of the Fire Department for the year ended December 31st, 1920, giving the number of alarms and fires attended by the department during the year and the amount of insurance and losses as near as can be ascertained.

Manual Force

One Chief Engineer; One Assistant Chief; Three Captains; Twenty-six privates, seven of whom are on Trial. Changes and vacancies have occurred on account of various reasons.

Pension Roll

Thaddeus O. Doane

Andrew D. Jennings, deceased.

George Mehl

Houses

There are three engine houses owned by the City: Headquarters building, Nos. 145-149 East Second Street, is occupied by the Chief Engineer's Offices; No. 2 Triple Combination Engine, Chemical and Hose; No. 2 City Service Truck; No. 2 Combination Chemical and Hose; No. 1 Combination Chemical and Hose, tractor drawn and No. 1 Steam Fire Engine in reserve. In the rear of Headquarters, in the yard is stored No. 1 Aerial Truck in reserve.

No. 3 Engine House, Nos. 730-732 West Fourth Street, contains No. 3 Combination Chemical and Hose and the Old Nott Engine, disabled.

No. 4 Engine House, Nos. 1015-1017 South Avenue, contains No. 4 Triple Combination Chemical, Engine and Hose.

All apparatus is motor driven with the exception of the Steam Fire Engine and the Aerial Truck which are in reserve.

Hose

There are 8,050 feet of hose in the department as of December 31st, 1919. 2,000 feet of hose ordered in 1919 was received this year. All hose tested to 250 pounds pressure with the result that there is now 10,300 feet of good hose and 1,500 feet of defective hose which is not fit for use. The total number of feet of good hose in the entire department at December 31st, 1920, is 10,300.

Hydrants

There are Four Hundred and thirteen hydrants in the City.

Fire Alarm System

Our System is of the Gamewell Type, with sixty-three Fire Alarm Boxes, eight of which are private. No boxes installed this year. We have about thirty-six miles of overhead wires; with four 15 inch house gongs, 1 Twelve inch gong at Police Headquarters and 10 six inch tappers installed in the homes of members of the department, Newspaper offices and others; one six circuit automatic repeater, 1 six circuit switchboard with instruments mounted on it for testing and charging the batteries, two house and three alarm circuits in use. One alarm transmitter and

one alarm register with time stamp and paper take-up reel. Power is furnished for the system by the Public Service Electric Company.
For the Year ended, December 31, 1920.

	Buildings	Contents	Total
Total value of property involved in fires	\$342,975.00	\$236,600.00	\$579,575.00
Total Insurance on Property	272,700.00	146,150.00	418,850.00
Total Losses	\$ 24,613.00	\$ 24,516.20	\$ 49,129.20

Alarms

Box Alarms	36
Telephone Alarms	156
Telephone and Box Alarms	3
Verbal Alarms	16
Total number of Alarms	211

Duty

Beaten Out	35
Chemical Tanks	88
Hydrant Streams and Chemicals	8
Hydrant Streams only	17
Nothing Used	46
Out on Arrival	10
Fire Guns	2
Sand	1
Hydrant Streams with Engine pumping	3
Ladders only	1
Total Duty	211

Causes

Ashes	2
Backdraught	2
Burning Logs	1
Backfire	2
Bonfires	5
Brush-Woods-Grass	67
Chimney or Fire Places	18
Children and Matches	3
Cigar and Cigarette Stubs	6
Debris	1
Dump	5
Defective Flue	3
Electric Irons	1
Electric Switch or Wires	2
Exterminator	1
False Alarms	3
Fireworks	1
Furnace	2
Film	1
Gasoline	5
Gas Heater, Pipes or Stoves	4
Lightning	1

Overheated Furnace, Boiler, Oven, Motor	4
Rubbish	5
Short Circuit	9
Soot	4
Stove	5
Sparks from Matches	2
Sparks from another fire	1
Sweeping	1
Spontaneous Combustion	8
Steam Boiler or Pipes	2
Smoke Scare	3
Sparks from Locomotives	4
Tar	1
Telephone Wire	1
Unknown	21
Total	211

There were eight alarms of fire out of the City which we answered.
During the Year the Department used the following:

21,450 Feet of Hose.
2,636½ Gallons of Chemicals.
1,439 Feet of Ladders.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The fire committee gave much time and attention to the interest of the Fire Department. Additional fire alarm boxes and hydrants are needed as the City is growing in all directions. An alarm punching register should be purchased and installed in No. 3 Engine House. A seventy-five foot Auto Aerial Truck should be purchased. The Chemical now in use should be taken to the factory and rebuilt and painted. A chassis should be purchased to take the place of the tractor now in use. A drill tower is needed. A new Headquarters building should be built. A few minor changes are needed at this time. Tests show that the Water Company are capable of delivering a larger amount of water than is called for in their contract. Both the City and the Water Company know that the mains in the western part of the City are too small to give adequate pressure, hydrants and the distribution of the same are wide particularly in the outlying districts. Additional hydrants should be set for the pressure is too low to give moderately effective, direct hydrant streams except through short lines of hose. Incombustible material should be required throughout the City on all new or repaired roofs.

The Department is short of men owing to various reasons. The shortage should be filled and additional men added to sufficiently cover and man all apparatuses.

The Telephone Company, Board of Health, Police Department, Chief of Police and men work in conjunction with the Fire Department, always ready to assist. The Officers and men in the Fire Department, owing to the shortage of men have worked hard and fast and have been loyal to the City and the Department.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE FEIRING,
Chief P. F. D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUILDING INSPECTOR

February 3, 1921.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, N. J.

Gentlemen:—I tender herewith my report as Inspector of Buildings for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

During the year I have granted 265 permits, the total estimated value of which amounts to \$1,370,838.00, \$453,591.00 more than last year.

The following is a classified list of the permits:

- 80 for 112 frame dwellings
- 91 for frame garages
- 2 for frame workshops
- 4 for hollow tile dwellings
- 1 for cement dwelling
- 4 for frame additions
- 1 for steel garage
- 1 for tile factory
- 1 for tile bakery
- 8 for frame additions to frame buildings
- 3 for frame additions to brick store buildings
- 1 for alterations to brick dwelling
- 1 for frame store
- 4 for concrete garages.
- 1 for concrete store & dwelling
- 2 for brick additions to brick buildings
- 1 for addition to frame stable
- 1 for elevator
- 1 for frame stable
- 3 for alterations to brick store
- 1 for alterations to frame dwelling
- 1 for brick elevator shaft
- 1 for brick extension to brick and frame dwelling
- 1 for frame extension to brick and frame dwelling
- 1 for frame storage building
- 4 for cement block garages
- 1 for sun parlor at hospital
- 1 for brick extension to brick garage
- 1 for fire proof theater
- 1 for brick addition to cement building
- 6 for alterations to frame dwellings
- 1 for frame stable
- 1 for terra cotta block garage
- 1 for terra cotta block stable
- 2 for brick store and dwelling
- 3 for brick factory building
- 3 for hollow tile storage building
- 2 for tile extension to frame building
- 3 for brick addition to brick factory
- 1 for tile addition to brick store
- 1 for alteration to stairs
- 1 for tile garage
- 3 for brick stores
- 1 for brick extension to brick factory
- 1 for frame lumber shed

- 1 for alteration to brick hotel
- 1 for alteration to brick dwelling
- 1 for alteration to brick meat storage
- 1 for cement block machine shop
- 1 for frame community house
- 1 for cement block store

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**The Following is a Classified List of Permits Granted
According to Wards:**

FIRST WARD

	Buildings	Cost
Dwellings	23	\$109,700.00
Garages	22	6,585.00
Business Buildings	12	120,900.00
Factory Buildings	—	—
Business & Apartments	1	8,500.00
Theatre	1	250,000.00
Community House	1	16,250.00
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS	60	\$511,935.00
Alterations:		
To Dwellings	5	\$ 6,200.00
To Factory Buildings	—	—
To Business Buildings	5	10,765.00
TOTAL ALTERATIONS	10	\$ 16,965.00

SECOND WARD

Dwellings	27	\$200,864.00
Garages	28	16,694.00
Business Buildings	2	22,000.00
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS	57	\$239,558.00
Alterations:		
To Dwellings	10	\$ 10,550.00
To Business Buildings	5	18,085.00
TOTAL ALTERATIONS	15	\$ 28,635.00

THIRD WARD

Dwellings	22	\$166,078.00
Garages	33	15,170.00
Factory Buildings	1	995.00
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS	56	\$182,243.00
Alterations:		
To Dwellings	8	\$ 45,700.00
To Business Buildings	5	13,000.00

TOTAL ALTERATIONS	13	\$ 58,700.00
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FOURTH WARD

Dwellings	18	\$ 88,498.00
Garages	26	7,572.00
Business Buildings	4	14,600.00
Factory Buildings	2	26,000.00
Business & Apartments	1	13,200.00

TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS	51	\$149,870.00
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Alterations:

To Dwellings	8	\$ 27,350.00
To Factory Buildings	4	15,800.00
To Business Buildings	12	50,600.00

TOTAL ALTERATIONS	24	\$ 93,750.00
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I again call the attention of your Honorable Body to the need of having the plans filed in this office rearranged, new filing tubes purchased and all plans rearranged and properly filed. At present it takes hours to find plans that should take only minutes. There are over six thousand plans filed, and very often plans are asked for by architects, builders and owners that were filed from ten to twenty years ago. These plans when found save the owners from twenty-five to one hundred dollars.

Again I must say that if the coming year is as busy a year as I anticipate I will surely need help to do my office work and give me more time to do inspection work. The office door should not be closed half the time as it now is, as architects, builders and citizens very often come here and find the office closed and have to come the second time. The office should be open during working hours. We have had a busy year notwithstanding the high cost of material and labor and have done as well in proportion as any city in the United States, and very much better than the most of the cities of the size of Plainfield.

I would recommend that the City be divided into zones; i. e., factory, store and dwelling zones. At present no matter in what part of the city you own property, some one is liable at any time to purchase adjoining property or property in the same block or neighborhood and build a store, work-shop or garage. No matter how far the dwellings on the block are back from the lines, they will build out to the fence line, practically, in some places destroying the neighborhood for dwelling purposes.

I would urge your Honorable Body to speed up the new Building Code. They are very much needed. It will be economy to have the code printed. This year it would more than have paid the expenses of this office.

Respectfully submitted,

T. O. DOANE,
Inspector of Buildings.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
BOARD OF HEALTH
CITY OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY,
1921

MEMBERS AND OFFICIAL STAFF

WILLIAM H. MURRAY, M. D., President	737	Watchung Avenue
FRANK C. ARD, M. D. Secretary	604	Park Avenue
STEPHEN H. VOORHEES, Treasurer	943	Madison Avenue
FRED J. WINN	734	E. 6th Street
GEORGE L. BABCOCK	209	W. 8th Street

* * * * *

N. J. RANDOLPH CHANDLER, Health Officer ...	1050	Sherman Avenue
HARRIET O. MATTISON, Ass't Health Officer and Registrar Vital Statistics	720	Watchung Avenue
HARRIET O. MATTISON, Bacteriologist	720	Watchung Avenue
ELIZABETH J. ROSENSON, Stenographer and Deputy Registrar Vital Statistics	720	Richmond Street
MRS. BENJ. H. VAIL, Public Health Nurse		Dunellen, New Jersey
JOHN J. CASEY, Plumbing and Senior Sanitary Inspector	432	Spooner Avenue
LEWIS M. WILLIS, Junior Sanitary Inspector ...	1326	South Avenue

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

December 31, 1920.

To the Honorable the Mayor and the Common Council, Plainfield, N. J.

Dear Sirs:—Herewith is submitted the thirty-second annual report of the Board of Health.

We have been able this year to carry on our usual work and to strengthen our line of Public Health Defense.

Early in the year, work on a new and up-to-date milk ordinance was started, and after a great deal of work and effort by the Board, was finally adopted. This ordinance provides for three classifications of milk, which, in our opinion, is safe for public consumption. They are Certified Milk, Raw Milk from tuberculin tested cows and Pasteurized Milk. Considerable opposition was manifested, but after carefully weighing all data, the Board was more thoroughly convinced of the necessity of an ordinance which would thus protect the general public.

Two other ordinances were prepared, and will undoubtedly merit the early consideration of the 1921 Board. One of these ordinances provides for the proper heating of buildings where control of the heating system is in the hands of the landlord or agent. The other provides for the commercial slaughtering of poultry in quantities under sanitary conditions.

In reference to other needs of our City from a public health standpoint, this Board is more than ever convinced that the early establishment of a municipal system of refuse collection and disposal is imperative.

One year of prohibition with the closing of the saloons has intensified the need of at least one public comfort station in the heart of our city.

An adequate isolation hospital for the care of communicable disease cannot with safety to our citizens be delayed much longer, and we urge upon you careful consideration of this problem.

For details of the work accomplished and the expenditure of our funds, your attention is directed to the Treasurer's report and that of the Health Officer.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. MURRAY, President.

FRANK C. ARD, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

December 31, 1920.

To the Board of Health, City of Plainfield.

Gentlemen:—Your Treasurer submits the following financial report for the year 1920:

BOARD OF HEALTH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Jan. 1, 1920—Cash Balance	\$	42.61
APPROPRIATION from Common Council		15,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:

Fumigation		18.53	
Permit signs		13.25	
Plumbers' Examination Fees		30.00	
Duplicate License		1.00	
Insurance for accident		72.00	
Laboratory Receipts:			
Milk examinations	49.25		
Culture examinations	64.00		
Vaccine & antitoxin	58.60	171.85	
			306.63

TOTAL RECEIPTS		<u>\$15,349.24</u>
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Disbursements

Salaries:

Health Officer	\$	2,500.08	
Assistant Health Officer Registrar, and			
Bacteriologist		1,800.00	
Nurse		1,500.00	
Stenographic and Clerical Service		1,325.37	
Laboratory Assistants		150.60	
Pension for retired Inspector		600.00	
Inspection service		2,489.27	\$10,365.32

General Expenses:

Transportation:

Carfares	\$	57.11	
Automobile		1,325.94	
Bicycle		6.50	
			\$ 1,389.55

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

Telephone	161.55	
Expressage and cartage	6.01	
Post Office Box Rent	5.00	
Educational work	122.24	
Filing cabinet	175.75	
Miscellaneous milk ordinance expenses	13.53	
Brief case	10.00	
Swiveling sash in office	20.00	
Smoke machine (2)	90.00	
Sign posts	18.00	
Wagon permit signs	26.00	
Desk	15.00	
Miscellaneous	29.21	2,081.84
Communicable Disease:		
Materials and Supplies	\$ 12.30	
Anti-toxin and Vaccine	391.93	
Printing	71.00	
Venereal Disease Clinic	270.00	
Miscellaneous	14.76	759.99
Milk Control:		
Special service on Milk Ordinance	\$ 50.00	
Stenographic services	53.75	
Transportation	96.25	200.00
Laboratory:		
Sub-station Service	\$ 24.97	
Printing	40.50	
Laundry	12.36	
Ice	109.00	
Gas	11.86	
Milk and cream samples	47.79	
Supplies	77.31	
Equipment	49.73	
		\$ 373.52
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies:		
Printing	\$ 182.35	
Advertising	291.93	
Stationery and Supplies	161.79	
Postage and stamped envelopes	178.57	814.64
GRAND TOTAL		
BALANCE, Cash	\$ 50.00	\$14,595.31
Bank	703.93	753.93
		<u>\$15,349.24</u>

FEES AND FINES

Receipts

Plumbing Permits	\$ 286.00
Offal Permits	18.00
Garbage Permits	88.50

Barber Shops, etc. permits	41.00		
Milk permits	108.00		
Ice permits	31.00		
	<hr/>		
	572.50		
Fines	15.00	\$	587.50

Disbursements

Amount paid to City Treasurer for Fees	572.50		
Amount paid to City Treasurer for Fines	15.00		
	<hr/>	\$	587.50

SUMMARY**Receipts**

Board of Health Account	15,349.24		
Fees & Fines	587.50	\$	15,936.74

Disbursements

Board of Health Account	15,349.24		
Fees and Fines to City Treasurer	587.50	\$	15,936.74

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. VOORHEES,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE PLUMBERS' EXAMINING BOARD

Plainfield, N. J., December 31, 1920.

Department of Health, Plainfield, N. J.

Dear Sirs:—I am pleased to submit the report of the Plumbers' Examining Board for the year 1920:

Ten applicants submitted requests for Master Plumbers' Licenses; to consider same we held six meetings at which eight of the above mentioned applicants appeared and were submitted to our usual examination. Three applicants successfully passed said examinations and were recommended being granted Master Plumbers' licenses.

Respectfully submitted,

DEN. J. GALBRAITH,
Secretary Plumbers' Examining Board.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

To the Board of Health, Plainfield, N. J.

Dear Sirs:—The report of the Department for the year 1920 is herewith submitted.

Before enlarging upon any particular phase of the work, your attention is directed to certain salient figures and rates.

The census figures having been secured prior to the end of the year, the estimated population is in excess of the Federal figures.

Estimated population, 1920	28,400
Marriages per thousand population	6.83
Births per thousand population	24.19
Still-births per thousand population	1.09
Deaths per thousand population	11.86
Reportable Diseases per thousand population	51.65
Reportable Diseases per thousand population (Exclusive of Influenza and Pneumonia)	21.76
Influenza and Pneumonia per thousand population	29.89

In accordance with our usual procedure, reorganization of the Department and planning of the work under the various Divisions was done at the beginning of the year.

Our program is divided as follows:

1. ADMINISTRATION
2. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
3. CHILD HYGIENE
4. VITAL STATISTICS
5. FOOD AND DRINK
6. GENERAL SANITATION
7. PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATION

This work includes correspondence, filing, issuing of permits and other office detail, in addition to the preparation of new ordinances, enforcement of rules, ordinances and laws in connection with the work of the Department and the administration of funds.

Permits

Five hundred and thirty-three permits were issued during the year, divided as follows:

Plumbing	384
Offal collection	6
Garbage collection	30
To sell milk	55
To sell ice	16
To conduct barber shops, hairdressing establishments, etc.	42
	— 533

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

A recurrence of Influenza and Pneumonia late in 1919 and extending over into 1920, gives us an inflated morbidity rate of 29.89 per thousand population. Exclusive of these diseases which have been added to our reportable list within the last three years, our record is by no means alarming, being 21.76 per thousand.

Scarlet Fever

This disease has been extremely prevalent throughout the State and many of our cases have been secondary infections following initial cases in the household. These secondary cases would undoubtedly have shown a much higher incidence but for the work of our public health nurse whose educational work entails frequent visits to quarantined homes to ascertain the degree of efficiency under which isolation of the patient is being maintained.

Diphtheria

The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the country this year has been unusual. As in Scarlet Fever, this disease apparently runs in cycles of about ten years, occurring then in greater numbers of persons than usual. Our actual case rate is 2.36 per thousand population with deaths approximating 20% which is not alarming, but in a measure unnecessary when we consider that we have had a specific cure for the disease for several years. In addition, it is now possible to ascertain a person's susceptibility to it by a simple harmless method known as the Schick Test. After the administration of this test, if the person is susceptible he can be vaccinated against it by the administration of a mixture of toxin,—anti-toxin—which has thus far proved of almost the same reliability as vaccination against small pox. The method has this advantage, however, in that there is no eruption with continual soreness over a period of several days as in small pox vaccination.

In addition to the actual cases of Diphtheria, we have found and isolated twelve carriers, all of whom were released after negative cultures had been obtained from both the nose and throat. These carriers were found upon our regular procedure of taking cultures from all children and attendants in households where cases existed.

Measles

The later part of the year saw a very decided decrease in this disease over 1919. Placarding the homes where cases of this disease is reported is being continued as required by State Law.

Chicken Pox

Outside of the possibility of confusion in diagnosis with small pox, chicken pox has no real public health significance, being a minor disorder with no dangerous complications resulting, except in very rare instances. In the past twenty years but one death has resulted which was due to pneumonia rather than the original disease.

Venereal Disease Clinic

This clinic, started under the auspices of the State and Federal Health Service, co-operating with the Hospital Authorities and our local Board, has shown a steady and sturdy growth. Advertising, paid for thru subscription, in our local newspapers has kept the clinic before the public and many cases from our City as well as from outlying districts have received expert treatment. It is to be hoped that the coming year may see this work broadened to a point where Plainfield may enjoy the reputation of real freedom from the menace of active cases. We are securing the wholehearted support of the majority of thinking people who in the past have recognized these diseases as only a matter not to be spoken of.

The venereal disease problem is now in process of change for during the war our Government recognized the need of clean, strong men and established a method of keeping them so. It was this necessary action which made the reputation of our Army and Navy as the cleanest, finest army of men ever entering a war a fact.

The exigencies of war have passed; our vast military personnel has returned to civil life, but the need for protection of our public during and after reconstruction against ravages of these diseases devolves upon the local authorities, backed up by this self same public and it calls for education, courage and funds.

Communicable Disease Tables

The following tables, giving the number of cases and deaths, are comparisons of the present year with the two preceding years:

	Residents					
	1918		1919		1920	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Measles	167	0	398	1	279	1
Malaria	2	0	5	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	123	14	23	0	14	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	1	0
German Measles	25	0	27	0	8	0
Erysipelas	2	2	1	1	1	0
Mumps	0	0	2	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	30	0	47	1	68	0
Diphtheria	35	5	50	7	61	12
Diphtheria Carrier	0	0	1	0	12	0
Typhoid Fever	10	1	7	1	7	2
Chicken Pox	27	0	54	1	130	0
Tuberculosis	59	31	47	20	32	15
Epilepsy	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .	2	2	0	0	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorium .	1	0	3	0	0	0
Anthrax of Pleura	1	0	0	0	0	0

Influenza	2,508	147	374	20	681	17
Pneumonia	374	—	137	57	168	51
Dysentery	0	0	1	1	0	0
	<u>3,367</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1,177</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>1,465</u>	<u>101</u>
Non-Residents						
Measles	0	0	1	0	4	1
Scarlet Fever	1	0	11	1	9	0
Diphtheria	5	3	7	3	9	3
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	1	3	2	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tubercular Meningitis	1	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	1	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0	0	5	5
Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	15	15
	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>27</u>

Diagnostic Work

Eleven hundred and eighty-six specimens were examined in our Laboratory during 1920:

CULTURES	RESULT			
	Negative	?	Positive	Totals
Diphtheria	742	79	198	1,019
Tuberculosis	101	2	27	130
Typhoid Fever	5	—	2	7
Malaria	8	1	1	10
Gonorrhoea	13	3	1	17
Meningitis	3	—	—	3
	<u>872</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>1,186</u>
Diphtheria				
Diagnosis	340	35	65	440
Release	402	44	133	579
	<u>742</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>1,019</u>
Tuberculosis				
Primary	88	2	24	114
Secondary	13	—	3	16
	<u>101</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>130</u>
Typhoid Fever				
Primary	5	—	1	6
Secondary	—	—	1	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
Malaria				
Primary	9	1	—	10
Secondary	—	—	—	—
	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10</u>
Gonorrhoea				
Primary	13	3	1	17
Secondary	—	—	—	—
	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>17</u>

Meningitis

Primary	3	—	—	3
Secondary	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	3

In connection with the above 2,343 slides were examined.

CHILD HYGIENE

After two full years of endeavor we are more than convinced of the value of this work. It is now no mere matter of conjecture; facts fully substantiate the assertion that child hygiene work is an integral part of any public health program.

Of course the full value of this work will not be apparent for some few years, but a study of the following table will convince the most skeptical of the worth to our rising generation of its educational features:

Infant Welfare Visits:

Well babies	1,608	
Sick babies	52	
		1,660
Prenatal Visits		88
School Inspections		45
Home Visits		75
Hospital Visits		26
Miscellaneous Visits		1,130
		3,024
Examinations of school children		20,868

VITAL STATISTICS

Table Giving Number and Rates Per Thousand Population
Marriages, Births, Still-Births and Deaths
For 1916 and 1920

	1916		1920	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Marriages	177	8.09	194	6.83
Births	619	24.22	687	24.19
Still-Births	18	0.97	31	1.09
Deaths	372	15.51	337	11.86

Detail Statistics Concerning Marriages, Births,

Still-Births and Deaths

	Marriages	Births	Still-Births	Deaths
Sex				
Male		369	16	166
Female		318	15	170
		687	31	336
Color				
White	171	617	26	289
Colored	23	69	5	47
Mongolian	0	1	0	0
	194	687	31	336

Social Condition

Single	124
Married	135
Widowed	76
Divorced	1

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Nationality Table
Marriages, Births and Deaths

Country	Marriages		Births		Deaths
	Brides	Bridegrooms	Mothers	Fathers	
Austria-Hungary	4	0	8	13	0
England	3	2	5	12	8
France	0	0	1	0	0
Germany	0	2	4	4	9
Ireland	6	7	28	18	13
Italy	15	14	105	115	8
Russia	2	1	30	37	8
Scotland	0	0	8	6	4
United States	148	150	425	402	271
Other Countries	16	18	73	79	16
Not Stated	0	0	0	1	0
	194		687		337

The Following Table Will Show the Deaths According to Ages

Under 1 month	25	40-45 years	14
1 month-1 year	23	45-50 years	16
1 year-2 years	13	50-60 years	47
2 years-5 years	7	60-70 years	48
5-10 years	8	70-80 years	41
10-15 years	6	80-90 years	16
15-20 years	9	90-100 years	2
20-25 years	7	Over 100 years	0
25-30 years	15		
30-35 years	20		
35-40 years	19		
			336

The Following Table Will Show the Marriages According to Ages

Brides		Bridegrooms	
Under 18 years	3	Under 21 years	7
18-25 years	110	21-25 years	74
25-30 years	48	25-30 years	61
30-35 years	11	30-35 years	25
35-40 years	10	35-40 years	13
40-45 years	6	40-45 years	4
45-50 years	3	45-50 years	4
50-60 years	1	50-60 years	4
Over 60 years	2	Over 60 years	2
	194		194

FOOD AND DRINK

Inspections of various places where food is manufactured, handled, stored and sold, were continued during the year. This inspection included the routine bi-weekly inspections of locally slaughtered calves and farm killed hogs, as provided by our Sanitary Code.

Sanitary single-service containers for soda and ice cream are becoming more and more common in the up-to-date soda, candy and ice cream stores. Their popularity will undoubtedly be of material assistance in the adoption of more stringent regulations concerning the washing and cleansing of dishes, glasses and other eating utensils in restaurants, lunch rooms, soda fountains, etc.

Water

Inspections of the water plant, together with analysis of samples analyzed during the year, show that we are receiving a safe and wholesome water from the Water Company. Some few complaints from various sections of the City that the water immediately after being drawn had a milky appearance and acted like charged water, were investigated. This condition obtains quite frequently and is due to the water becoming super-charged with air which is used in forcing the water from the wells.

Ice

Inspections of the local supplies of ice were made and no sources of serious contamination or pollution were found.

Milk

A notable advance in this branch of our work was made in the preparation and adoption of a new milk ordinance.

Milk ordinances from many cities were obtained and scientific data collected. All of this material was carefully perused and considered, before the ordinance was drafted and presented to the Board by the Milk Committee. Later copies were sent to various authorities for criticism and suggestions. As a result some minor changes, such as revised bacterial standards and a simplified system of classification substituted for a more or less complicated grading system, were made. The ordinance was then approved by the Corporation Counsel. Two public hearings were held but no logical objections against its adoption were sustained. At the second hearing, Dr. J. F. Anderson, a nationally-known authority on milk was secured to address the meeting. It was then adopted by the Board, to take effect on June 8, 1921.

Our system of milk supervision this year has been largely confined to creameries, receiving stations pasteurizing and bottling plants. Routine dairy inspections were discontinued and a system of taking temperatures, sediment and bacterial content of the milk as delivered for pasteurizing and bottling instituted. The bacterial content indicates the care in production, while the sediment content and temperature proves the care used in cooling and handling.

Inasmuch as these are the phases having the greatest public health significance, the condition at the dairies are of minor importance and can be investigated upon evidence of carelessness as shown by excessive bacteria, sediment or high temperature.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF MILK AND CREAM ANALYZED

	Milk	Cream	Breast Milk
Number samples taken for regular analysis..	302	78	0
Number samples taken for special analysis...	139	0	0
Number samples sent for special analysis....	57	35	5
	498	113	5

TOTAL NUMBER SAMPLES ANALYZED 616

The Following Table Gives the Average of Each Dealer for the Entire Year Tabulated in Alphabetical Order

	Fats	Solids	Solids Not Fats	Specific Gravity	Bacteria Per CC
Borden Farms Products Co.:					
Grade "A"—Raw	3.70	12.22	8.52	1.0305	9 200
Grade "A"—Pasteurized ..	3.60	12.02	8.42	1.0302	6 900
Grade "B"—Pasteurized ..	3.60	12.10	8.40	1.0306	14 000
Debele, Chas. F.—Raw	3.80	12.29	8.49	1.0301	37 000
Hickory Grove Farm—R. H.					
Krog—Raw	3.90	12.38	8.48	1.0298	4 500
Jourdain, Paul—Raw	3.10	11.06	7.96	1.0288	69 000
Kelly, Chris—Raw	3.88	12.29	8.41	1.0299	36 000
Nugent, P.—Raw	3.40	11.92	8.52	1.0307	158 000
Pasteurized ...	3.30	11.52	8.22	1.0297	63 000
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.:					
Raritan Valley Certified ...	3.93	12.52	8.59	1.0306	16 000
Special—Raw	3.60	12.04	8.44	1.0302	142 000
Special—Pasteurized	3.79	12.31	8.61	1.0307	65 000
Regular—Pasteurized	3.60	12.17	8.57	1.0307	52 000
Squier, C. W.—Pasteurized ..	3.60	12.00	8.40	1.0302	36 000
Voorhees, Mrs. A. P.—Raw ..	4.10	12.79	8.69	1.0310	21 000
Welsh Farms Dairy Co.:					
Special—Pasteurized	3.40	11.59	8.19	1.0294	33 000
Regular—Pasteurized	3.20	11.45	8.25	1.0293	88 000
Woodbrook Farms:					
Certified	3.80	12.50	8.70	1.0311	6 300
Pasteurized	3.60	11.97	8.37	1.0300	55 000

The Following Table Gives the Rating of Each Dealer for the Entire Year Tabulated According to the Average Number of Bacteria Per C. C.

	Bacteria Per C. C.
Certified Milks	
Woodbrook Farms	6 300
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.—Raritan Valley	16 000
Raw Milks	
Hickory Grove Farm—R. H. Krog	4 500
Borden Farms Products Co.—Grade "A"	9 200
Voorhees, Mrs. A. P.	21 000

Kelly, Chris	36 000
Debele, Charles F.	37 000
Jourdain, Paul	69 000
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.—Special	142 000
Nugent, Patrick	158 000

Pasteurized Milks

Borden Farms Products Co.—Grade "A"	6 900
Grade "B"	14 000

Welsh Farms Dairy—Special	33 000
Squier, Charles W.	36 000
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.—Regular	52 000
Woodbrook Farms	55 000
Nugent, Patrick	63 000
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.—Special	65 000
Welsh Farms Dairy	88 000

The Following Table Gives the Rating of Each Dealer for the Entire Year
Tabulated in the Order of the Percentage of Fats and Solids

	Fats	Solids
Voorhees, Mrs. A. P.—Raw	4.10	12.79
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.:		
Raritan Valley Certified	3.93	12.52
Hickory Grove Farm—Raw—R. H. Krog	3.90	12.33
Kelly, Chris—Raw	3.88	12.29
Debele, Charles F.—Raw	3.80	12.29
Woodbrook Farms—Certified	3.80	12.50
Borden Farms Products Co.		
Grade "A"—Raw	3.70	12.22
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.:		
Special—Pasteurized	3.70	12.31
Borden Farms Products Co.:		
Grade "A"—Pasteurized	3.60	12.02
Grade "B"—Pasteurized	3.60	12.10
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.:		
Special—Raw	3.60	12.04
Regular—Pasteurized	3.60	12.17
Squier, C. W.	3.60	12.00
Woodbrook Farms—Pasteurized	3.60	11.97
Nugent, P.—Raw	3.40	11.92
Welsh Farms Dairy:		
Special—Pasteurized	3.40	11.59
Nugent, P.—Pasteurized	3.30	11.52
Welsh Farms Dairy:		
Regular—Pasteurized	3.20	11.45
Jourdain, P.—Raw	3.10	11.06

Average Analysis of All Samples of Milk for Past Nineteen Years

Year	Fats	Solids	Solids Not Fats	Specific Gravity	Bacteria Per C. C.
1902	4.38	13.28	8.35	1.0321	129 000
1903	4.27	13.20	8.93	1.0310	63 000
1904	3.97	12.94	8.97	1.0310	98 000
1905	4.18	13.17	8.99	1.0307	43 000
1906	4.05	13.01	8.96	1.0307	142 000

1907	4.04	13.08	9.04	1.0321	91 000
1908	4.10	13.17	9.07	1.0327	52 000
1909	4.05	13.11	9.06	1.0327	44 000
1910	3.99	13.05	9.06	1.0327	39 000
1911	3.76	12.83	9.07	1.0321	131 000
1912	3.92	12.79	8.86	1.0320	43 000
1913	4.02	13.80	8.78	1.0316	48 000
1914	3.98	12.64	8.66	1.0314	39 000
1915	3.67	12.57	8.70	1.0311	47 000
1916	3.78	12.49	8.71	1.0311	68 000
1917	3.71	12.16	8.45	1.0303	53 000
1918	3.70	12.37	8.67	1.0292	185 000
1919	3.66	12.20	8.54	1.0305	74 000
1920	3.62	12.06	8.44	1.0302	48 000

Cream Analyses

Average of Samples in Alphabetical Order

	Fats	Bacteria Per C. C.
Borden Farms Products Co.:		
Extra "Heavy"	38.00	710 000
"Route"	21.83	520 000
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.	39.20	3 796 000
Squier, Charles W.	32.50	3 940 000
Welsh Farms Dairy	35.00	6 180 000
Woodbrook Farms	41.40	443 000

GENERAL SANITATION

Railroad Toilets

For several years continual effort has been made to keep the toilets of the Central Railroad Main Stations in sanitary condition. Owing to limited space and old equipment, together with increasing use, which had taxed the facilities beyond their capacity, plans for a radical improvement had been prepared in 1914, but owing to conditions beyond the Railroad's control, work was delayed until this year when the railroad once more became the property of the owners. Work was started under the serious handicap of high cost and finished. These toilet facilities, provided for upwards of three thousand daily patrons, are sanitary, light and well ventilated.

Complaints

The total number of complaints for the year shows an increase over 1919 due to the fact that nuisances found by our Staff are entered as complaints when verbal instructions to abate the nuisances are not complied with.

Table of Complaints

No. complaints remaining over from previous years	73	
No. complaints received during 1920	376	
		449
No. 1920 complaints abated	356	
No. previous complaints abated	56	
No. 1919 complaints unabated	7	
No. 1920 complaints unabated	30	
		449

No. inspections and visits made in reference to same:

No. original inspections	376	
No. reinspections	1,796	
Trips serving notices	60	
Visits to court	8	
		<hr/> 2,260

Action taken in reference to the abatement of complaints:

No. letters sent	109	
No. written notices served	125	
No. verbal notices given	218	
		<hr/> 452

The causes for which complaints were made are tabulated below:

No. water	17	
Cesspools	6	
Toilets	37	
Defective sewers	7	
Sewer connections	20	
Privy vaults	3	
Ashes, garbage, rubbish, etc.	132	
General unsanitary conditions	139	
Chickens, etc.	11	
Defective plumbing	4	
		<hr/> 376

Prosecutions

Eight prosecutions were instituted during the year for violations of the Sanitary Code, as follows:

No water	2
Dumping on private property	2
Accumulations of refuse	2
Collecting garbage without permit	1
Chickens at large	1

In six of these cases the sentence was suspended and in the remaining two fines amounting to fifteen dollars (\$15) imposed.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:

No. inspections in connection with communicable disease	1 676
No. inspections in connection with child hygiene	3 024
No. inspections in connection with food and drink	2 570

No. inspections in connection with general sanitation:

General work	3 662	
Complaints and Nuisances	1 371	
Plumbing	1 061	
		<hr/> 6 094
		<hr/> 13 364

PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION

Meetings of the Health Officers' Association and the New Jersey Sanitary Association were attended to the material benefit of health work in our City.

Articles of timely moment were prepared and published in the newspapers.

A series of lectures on Hygiene and Sanitation was given, as has been our custom, to the nurses at Muhlenberg Hospital.

In conclusion, hearty appreciation is extended to the members of the Board, the Staff, our physicians, the various City Officials and to all who have aided in any way the furtherance of better public health.

Respectfully submitted,

N. J. RANDOLPH CHANDLER,
Health Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POOR DEPARTMENT

To the Honorable, the Mayor, and the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, N. J.

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit to you the report of the Poor Department of our city, for the year 1920, in the sections into which it is divided, with the disbursements for each as has been the custom.

Office

The same conditions have prevailed as in other years the only difference being the necessary increase in compensation for services.

Disbursements

Overseer	\$1440.00	Services	\$1840.00
City Physician	400.00		
Telephone	\$ 8.25		
Trolley fares	11.44		
R. R. Fares and Expenses	8.62		
Printing and Postage	37.02		
Stationery	9.85	Incidentals	75.18
Total ...			\$1915.18

Outside Relief

In this section the relief is divided into four parts; three parts for families receiving Rents, Provisions, and Fuel, and one part for individuals receiving Board and Care.

This relief was distributed as follows:

22 families received in Rent	\$1853.00
23 families received in Provisions	1814.30
14 families received in Fuel	309.70
24 Individuals received in Board and Care	3237.86

Total \$7214.86

Miscellaneous

This section includes such expenses as can best be entered under this head, as its name is the nature of its items.

Special Appropriation (Visiting Nurse Association) ...	\$ 500.00
Special Appropriation (Anti Tuberculosis League)	500.00
Special Appropriation (Bills Payable for 1919)	277.00
Special Appropriation (Exp. Overseer to Convention) ..	50.00
13 Insane cases (Examination and Commitments)	220.00
3 Medical Examinations	30.00
1 Transportation (Feeble minded to Institution)	20.00
1 Moving (family in city)	12.00
1 Special Prescription	1.30
Repairs to plumbing (Cottage Place house)	6.45
Water supply to two families	22.00

\$1738.75

INDOOR RELIEF. (Industrial Home)

This section is fortunate in having Mr. Culver as Superintendent, as he is a practical farmer, he gets from the soil all that is possible when the weather and other conditions are favorable; and Mrs. Culver as Matron is also an excellent manager, capable, with good judgment, and above all kind to those who have been placed in her charge and keeping.

We began the year with inmates as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
	11	5	16
Committed during the year	1	1	2
	12	6	18
Left of own accord: Males 4, Females 1			
Died..... 2	1	6	2
			8
Remaining December 31.....	6	4	10

The burden of both labor and responsibility was lightened during the year, owing to the death of the two paralytic men who for a long time had caused much anxiety to the management as they needed much attention and their care wore heavily upon those whose duty was to minister to their needs. In this the Visiting Nurse Association did much to help in their care and the Department appreciates their kind assistance.

The expense of helper was dispensed with after March 31st at suggestion of Mr. Culver and extra help was engaged as such was required.

As usual our garden and farm produced good crops and the dairy and poultry yielded milk and eggs sufficient for all requirements.

We sold two veal calves and 40 bushels of oats for which we received \$82.52; we also received \$198.00 for the board of an inmate.

The Disbursements for the Section

Services	\$1513.50	Received for sales	\$ 82.52
Supplies	3049.56	Received for board ...	198.00
Repairs	201.46		
Farm	677.59		
	<u>\$5434.11</u>		<u>\$ 280.52</u>

Recapitulation of all Disbursements

Office	\$1915.18
Outdoor Relief	7214.86
Miscellaneous	1738.75
Industrial Home	5434.11
	<u>\$16302.90</u>

There has been paid to the City Treasurer the following, which my receipts will show:

Refund of temporary relief	\$ 36.75
Board of inmate IND. HOME	198.00
Account of sales City farm	82.52
	<u>\$317.27</u>

There has been paid as Alimony during the year, the sum of \$3015.84 which has been paid out to whom it was intended in the usual manner.

The Alms Committee, the Charity Organization Society and the Overseer have worked harmoniously together on the problems of the Department during the year, and the meetings have been pleasant, and good fellowship has prevailed at all times. To the Corporation Counsel, City Judge, City Clerk, Police Department, and the City Physician, I wish to express my hearty appreciation for the valued assistance I have received from each.

Very respectfully submitted,
GARRET T. DUNHAM,
Overseer of the Poor.

REPORT OF SHADE TREE COMMISSION

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.
Gentlemen:—We submit herewith the Annual Report of the Shade Tree Commission for the year 1920.

Appropriation	\$2,700.00
The following amounts have been received and deposited in the Miscellaneous Revenue Account:	
For repairing trees damaged by moving building . . .	\$23.10
For rebates and returned premiums	18.16
	<hr/> 41.26

Disbursements

Paid for spraying, trimming, caring for and removing trees and for care of City Park	\$2,700.47
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Respectfully submitted,
MILES ROBERTS, President,
PHILIP S. SUFFERN,
ANDREW J. GAVETT,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.

Gentlemen:—The Board of Directors of the Plainfield Public Library and Reading Room, pursuant to the provisions of law in that behalf, hereby make this their Annual Report, stating the conditions of their trust on the first day of June, 1920.

The following, showing the receipts and expenditures of money verified by the affidavit of the Treasurer, exhibits the sum of money received from the Library Fund and from other sources, and how much moneys have been expended and for what purpose.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Plainfield Public Library and Reading Room for the year ending May 31, 1920.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1920 GENERAL LIBRARY

Receipts:—

Taxes	\$12,000.00
Bank interest	263.24

Petty Cash Receipts:—

Fines	\$747.82
Penny-a-Day collection	525.36
Non-resident subscriptions	121.00
Sale of catalogs20
Replacing lost or injured books ...	92.21
Telephone, private calls	3.35
Sale of old paper	27.65

Amount refunded for coal	21.25	\$1,538.84
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Total receipts	\$13,802.08
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Balance on hand May, 1919	7,023.39
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Aggregate	\$20,825.47
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Disbursements:—

Salaries:—

Librarian and assistants	\$7,178.24
Janitors	1,312.82

Books	2,953.26
Penny-a-Day collection	604.19
Law books	41.00
Subscriptions to periodicals	723.57
Binding books and periodicals	520.58
Stationery, postage and express	204.63
Advertising	215.61
Fuel	437.52
Lights and lamps	431.44
Repairs	659.72
Insurance	290.50
Library supplies and fittings	843.90
Telephone	54.70
Water	60.60
Rental and storage at bank	22.00

Carting ashes	48.31	
Expenses attending Library Conference	30.56	
Miscellaneous expenses attending sale of B. S. L. Property	21.00	
Total disbursements		\$16,049.96
Balance on hand May 31, 1920		\$ 4,775.51

BABCOCK SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNT**Receipts:—**

Rents, Madison Avenue property	\$1,190.00	
Rebate on Insurance	21.61	
Total receipts		\$1,211.61
Balance on hand May 31, 1919		913.51
Aggregate		\$2,125.12

Disbursements:—

Books	\$ 31.00	
Subscriptions to periodicals	413.37	
Binding	250.61	
Repairs	434.38	
Insurance	65.00	
Professional services, etc., sale of B. S. L. property (paid back to Petty Cash Fund)	21.00	
Total disbursements		\$1,215.36
Balance on hand May 31, 1920		\$ 909.76

THE MASON W. TYLER INCOME ACCOUNT**Receipts:—**

Interest on mortgages	\$ 500.00	
Balance on hand May 31, 1919	572.61	
Aggregate		\$1,072.61

Disbursements:—

Books	\$ 97.25	
Balance on hand May 31, 1920		\$ 975.36

MRS. G. H. BABCOCK CATALOG FUND. INCOME ACCOUNT**Receipts:—**

Interest on mortgage participations	\$ 63.36	
Balance on hand May 31, 1919	70.04	
Balance on hand May 31, 1920		\$ 133.40

BABCOCK SCIENTIFIC FUND, PRINCIPAL**Receipts:—**

Cash payment, Sale of B. S. L. property	\$4,000.00	
Disbursements:—		
Investment, 4th Liberty Loan, 4¼ % bonds at \$85.64	\$3,425.60	

CITY OF PLAINFIELD

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Accrued interest on same	9.92	
Commission on same	1.20	
Commission, sale of houses	560.00	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$3,996.72
		<hr/>
Balance on hand May 31, 1920		\$ 3.28

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. HERBERT CASE,

Treasurer.

June 1, 1920.

State of New Jersey, }
County of Union, } ss:

J. HERBERT CASE being first duly sworn, says that the above account is just and true both for the charge and discharge thereof. Sworn and subscribed before me this first day of June, 1920.

(Signed) J. HERBERT CASE,
Treasurer.

(Signed) WM. M. STILLMAN,
Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF LIBRARY STATISTICS

The number of volumes in the Library May 31, 1919, was	51432
Volumes added by purchase during the year	1607
Volumes added by gift	94
Volumes added by binding	128
Total number of volumes in Library, May 31, 1920	53261
To these should be added volumes of Music scores	2089
To these should be added volumes in Babcock Library	10223
To these should be added volumes in the Mason W. Tyler Library ..	1954
Making a total of	67527
Less withdrawals	6012
Actual total	61515
Additions to the Music Department during the year	80
Additions to the Babcock Library during the year	201
Additions to the Mason W. Tyler Library during the year	53
Number of periodicals and newspapers regularly received	282
Number of card holders	11794
Number of visitors to the Library building	94227
The circulation of books and the general character and kind of books loaned have been as follows:	

Subject:

Fiction	37348
Juvenile	18347
Biography, Correspondence, etc.	2963
Philosophy	843
TWENTY-TWO—City Report	
Religion, Mythology, etc.	1111
Sociology	4501
Philology	237
Natural Science	2372
Useful Arts, including Medicine	3264
Fine Arts	5738
Literature	5976
Description and Travel	3364
History	4466
General Works, Periodicals, etc.	2559
Total circulation	93089
Increase from last year, excluding Penny-a-Day	947
Penny-a-Day Collection Circulation	10315

Respectfully submitted,

The Board of Directors of The Plainfield Public Library
and Reading Room.

By

(Signed) W. M. STILLMAN,
Secretary, Pro Tem.

(Signed) ALEXANDER GILBERT,
President.

**REPORT OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION OF THE
INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DECEMBER 31, 1920**

Amount of Sinking Fund Requirements on December 31, 1920, as per law enacted March 29, 1917, was	\$95,058.08
Amount in Sinking Fund December 31, 1920	66,157.39
Deficiency	28,900.69
Amount in Special Sinking Fund	19,169.38
Net Deficiency	\$9,731.31

SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS

December 31, 1920

Cash	\$ 734.52
City of Plainfield Bonds, viz.:	
4% School, due Nov. 1924	8,000.00
Jan. 1935-36	7,000.00
Nov. 1959	8,000.00
4½% School Mar. 1943-44	3,000.00
July 1958	4,000.00
4% Sewer Nov. 1942	1,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds, viz.:	
Second 4¼% due 1927-42	1,000.00
Third 4¼% due 1928	52,592.25
(\$57,000.00 Par.)	\$85,326.77
Sinking Fund	\$66,157.39
Special Sinking Fund	19,169.38
	\$85,326.77

SINKING FUND COMMISSION OF THE INHABITANTS OF

December 31, 1920.

THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

STUART H. PATTERSON, President.
ARTHUR E. CRONE, Treasurer.

